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Vol. 54, No. 7 Whole Number 439

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EDITORIAL ROUNDUP

THE COVER—This young lady has made a quick rise to fame as featured singer in the highly praised cast of *Finian's Rainbow*. She is Dolores Williams Martin of New York City. After leaving Howard University a few years ago, she pursued her musical ambitions to this dreamlike conclusion. Her rendition of "Necessity" (a hit parade favorite of many months now) is one of the outstanding sparkles of a drama lavish in colorful sets, brilliant dancing, glowing songs, and social significance.

Mrs. Martin was born in Georgetown, Ga., but moved at an early age with her family to Gloversville, N. Y. She finished high school in Gloversville and then went to Howard to major in music. After leaving Howard, she began her professional career singing at the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn, N. Y. She is married to Dave Martin, the band leader.

•

W. MONTAGUE COBB ("Medical Care and the Plight of the Negro," page 201) is professor of anatomy in the Howard university medical school, president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia, Inc., as well as editor of its *Bulletin*, and a member of the national medical committee of the NAACP. Dr. Cobb is a graduate of Amherst college, the Howard university medical school, and Western Reserve university, from which he holds a Ph.D. degree in anatomy. He is a prolific writer and the author of many scientific articles and monographs.

•

JOHN LOVELL, JR. ("Roundup: The Negro in the American Theatre (1940-1947)," page 212), who writes the second in his series of articles on the Negro and the American stage, is assistant professor of English at Howard university.

•

ARTHUR E. BURKE (who reviews *The Quarry*, page 220) is assistant professor of English at Hampton Institute.

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College and School News

Esther Kirkland is the first woman to receive a B.D. degree from Virginia Union University, June 10. She was an honor student in both her undergraduate and graduate careers. A native of Philadelphia, Miss Kirkland is the daughter of Dr. James E. Kirkland, pastor of the Union Baptist church, Philadelphia. Dr. A. M. Chavous, head of the department of industrial education, Wilberforce, was recently elected to membership in Epsilon Pi Tau, international honor society in industrial arts.

The George Washington Carver Foundation of TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE announces a limited number of graduate fellowships, with stipends of $1,000, in chemistry for the school year 1947-48. It is required that half the time of the assistant or fellow be devoted to supervised research; the other, to graduate study leading to the degree of master of science in chemistry.

CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS commencement speakers were Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce, and Dr. Ira deA. Reid, visiting professor at Haverford college and New York university.

On May 14 the trustees, faculty, staff, students, alumni, and friends paid an evening of tribute to Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill with a program consisting primarily of representative poetic, musical, and dramatic contributions of President Hill from his various published works.

Mrs. Edith Webber and R. G. Remley were speakers at the twenty-sixth annual commencement of THE PINEY WOODS COUNTRY LIFE SCHOOL May 21.

Forty-ninth annual commencement of the AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL

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COLLEGE, Greensboro, N. C., was held June 2. Dr. J. F. Drake, president of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal, Ala., delivered the address.

Edith M. Irby of Hot Springs, Arkansas, an outstanding member of the senior class of KNOXVILLE COLLEGE, is recipient of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority scholarship for 1947-48. Miss Irby plans to study in the field of medicine.

WAYNE UNIVERSITY, Detroit, Mich., is conducting a summer course and a workshop in intergroup relations under direction of Lloyd Allen Cook, chairman of the department of sociology, and Raymond P. Harris, assistant professor in the department of effective living, Michigan State College.

Seventy-third annual commencement at FISK UNIVERSITY began May 31, with Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas of California delivering the main address June 2, at which time bachelors and masters degrees were conferred upon approximately 150 students.

Fourth annual institute of race relations began at the university July 1, to continue through July 19. New members of the Fisk board of trustees are Dr. John Hope Franklin, professor of history at North Carolina College, and Dan May, a member of the Nashville school board.

Twentieth annual minister's institute was held at the university June 9-13 in cooperation with the university and the interdenominational conference. Robert Hayden, Edmund Burrows, and Blyden Jackson, members of the faculty, and staff, have been awarded Julius Rosenwald fellowships for the school year 1947-48.

Work has been completed on more than half of the files of the 19th century Negro newspapers being microfilmed by the committee on Negro studies of the AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES, and positive microcopies of the films are now available for purchase by libraries and educational institutions.

Dr. N. O. Calloway, assistant professor of internal medicine at the UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS MEDICAL SCHOOL, addressed the Tristate Hospital Assembly in Chicago in May.

Dr. W. H. Pipes has ben inaugurated twelfth president of ALCORN A & M COLLEGE.

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Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., and Dr. James Edward Kirkland, pastor of the Union Baptist church, Philadelphia, Pa., were speakers June 8-10 at the 48th commencement exercises of VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY.

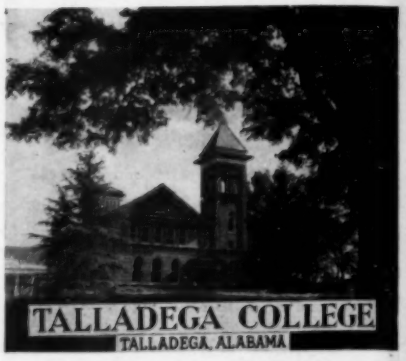
For the first time in the history of the state of Tennessee, the State Textbook Authority has adopted textbooks written by a Negro. The two books are *The Negro, Too, in American History* and *An Elementary History of America Including the Contributions of the Negro,* written by Merle R. Eppse, director of the division of history and geography at the TENNESSEE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

Commencement exercises closing the 91st session of WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY began June 8 and closed June 12. Speakers were Dr. William A. Fountain, Jr., president of Morris Brown; Rev. M. M. Lewis, pastor of St. Matthews AME church, Philadelphia, Pa.; and Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, who spoke to the graduates.

Recent activities of the faculty include: attendance at the third annual National Conference on Health in Colleges by Mack M. Greene, head of the department of health and physical education; Professor Greene has also been appointed to the summer-school staff of Antioch college; address to the annual Chicago Negro insurance association, President Charles H. Wesley; appearance before the Ohio psychological association, Mrs. Leonora Carrington Lane, professor of education; and the election of Dr. A. M. Chavous, head of the department of industrial education, to membership in Epsilon Pi Tau, international honor society in industrial arts. The faculty presented a scroll to Agustus C. Ginn, retiring instructor in industrial arts, in appreciation of his thirty-three years of service with the university.

As a step towards meeting the criticisms of the recent North Central Association survey of the university, the faculty has voted approval of a committee report formulating plans for a faculty seminar to orient new as well as old faculty members. The workshop will be held September 17-19, under the chairmanship of Dr. Reid E. Jackson, director of the bureau of educational research.

Wilberforce's application to erect a new, $200,000 men's dormitory has been approved by the national housing agency of the federal public housing authority.



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Dr. John Oakley Spencer, president of MORGAN COLLEGE from 1902 to 1937, and president emeritus since 1937, died at the Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore, Md., on May 24, 1947, after an illness of two weeks. A native of Lemon, Pa., Dr. Spencer was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Keystone Junior College, Wyoming Seminary, Illinois Wesleyan, Columbia and Oxford universities.

Dean Lynn Harold Hough of Drew Theological Seminary and Earl B. Dickerson, president of the American Bar Association, were speakers at the 78th commencement exercises at ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.

A six-day meeting of public librarians was held in May. International control of atomic energy was topic of an address by Dr. Oliver S. Loud, associate professor of physical science at Antioch college.

One hundred and ten students at MOREHOUSE COLLEGE were cited for high scholarship in a special exercise in Sale Hale chapel.

Louis Benson Seltzer, editor-in-chief of the Scripps-Howard newspapers of Ohio, was commencement speaker June 4 at SPELMAN COLLEGE.

THE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK held its first out-of-town field work supervisor's conference May 1-3.

President Karl E. Downs of Samuel Huston college, Austin, Texas, was speaker June 2 at the 73rd commencement of BENNETT COLLEGE, at which time 74 seniors received bachelor of arts and science degrees.

The college quartet is on an extensive tour of the New England states. A chapter, Alpha Zeta, of Beta Kappa Chi scientific honor society was recently organized at the college with the induction of six students.

Eighty-eight persons received bachelors degrees June 2 at the commencement convocation of LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.). Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, delivered the address.

On May 3 eight Missouri high schools and 423 high school students participated in the first music festival held at Lincoln since 1941.

Commencement exercises were held at ALABAMA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE May 26, with Dr. Charles E. Rochelle, assistant principal of Lincoln high school, Evansville, Indiana, as speaker. Annual fellowship banquet sponsored by the Student Christian Association featured Mrs. Gertrude F. Anderson, business woman of Birmingham. Annual observance of scholarship week, sponsored by Alpha Kappa Mu, was climaxed with an address by Dr. I. A. Derbigney, administrative dean of Tuskegee.

Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist church, Atlanta, Ga., delivered the address at SHAW UNIVERSITY'S 82nd commencement May 26. Awards for outstanding performance in extra-curricular activities were presented to more than 100 Shaw students by President Daniel. Gold keys were presented to nine members of the university choir, and the coveted letter "S" went to 104 athletes for participation in football, men's and women's basketball, baseball, track, and tennis.

Shaw was host June 9-13 to the annual Ministers Institute held under the joint sponsorship of the university and the General Baptist State Convention.

At JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY commencement on June 1-2 the baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Rev. R. L. Jeans, Tabor Presbyterian church, Washington, D. C., while the commencement speaker was Rev. G. Mason Cochran of the Highland Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, Pa. The following degrees were conferred: 127 B.A., 45 B.S., and 7 B.D. degrees.

Fifty-second annual commencement was held May 18 at WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE. Speaker was Dr. Ethel J. Alpenfels, associate professor in the school of education, New York university and staff anthropologist, Bureau of Intercultural Education, New York City. One hundred and seventeen seniors were candidates for degrees.

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Truman's Address

President Truman's address June 29 to the closing session of the 38th Annual Conference of the NAACP before the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C.:

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Roosevelt, Senator Morse, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

I am happy to be present at the closing session of the thirty-eighth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The occasion of meeting with you here at the Lincoln Memorial affords me the opportunity to congratulate the Association upon its effective work for the improvement of our democratic processes.

I should like to talk to you briefly about civil rights and human freedom. It is my deep conviction that we have reached a turning point in the long history of our country's efforts to guarantee freedom and equality to all our citizens. Recent events in the United States and abroad have made us realize that it is more important today than ever before to insure that all Americans enjoy these rights.

When I say all Americans—I mean all Americans.

The civil rights laws written in the early years of our Republic, and the traditions which have been built upon them, are precious to us. Those laws were drawn up with the memory still fresh in men's minds of the tyranny of an absentee government. They were written to protect the citizens against any possible tyrannical act by the new government in this country.

But we cannot be content with a civil liberties program which emphasizes only the need of protection against the possibility of tyranny by the Government.

We cannot stop there.

We must keep moving forward, with new concepts of civil rights to safeguard our heritage. The extension of civil rights today means not protection of the people against the Government, but protection of the people by the Government.

We must make the Federal Government a friendly, vigilant defender of the rights and equalities of all Americans. And again I mean all Americans.

As Americans, we believe that every man should be free to live his life as he wishes. He should be limited only by his responsibility to his fellow countrymen. If this freedom is to be more than a dream, each man must be guaranteed equality of opportunity. The only limit to an American's achievement should be his ability, his industry and his character. These rewards for his effort should be determined only by these truly relevant qualities.

Our immediate task is to remove the last remnants of the barriers which stand between millions of our citizens and their birthright. There is no justifiable reason for discrimination because of ancestry, or religion, or race, or color.

We must not tolerate such limitations on the freedom of any of our people and on their enjoyment of basic rights which every citizen in a truly democratic society must possess.

Every man should have the right to a decent home, the right to an education, the right to adequate medical care, the right to a worthwhile job, the right to an equal share in making the public decisions through the ballot, and the right to a fair trial in a fair court.

We must insure that these rights—on equal terms—are enjoyed by every citizen.

To these principles I pledge my full and continued support.

Many of our people still suffer the indignity of insult, the harrowing fear of intimidation, and, I regret to say, the threat of physical injury and mob violence. The prejudice and intolerance in which these evils are rooted still exist. The conscience of our nation, and the legal machinery which enforces it, have not yet secured to each citizen full freedom from fear.

We cannot wait another decade or another generation to remedy these evils. We must work, as never before, to cure them now. The aftermath of war and the desire to keep faith with our nation's historic principles makes the need a pressing one.

The support of desperate populations of battle-ravaged countries must be won for this free way of life. We must have them as allies in our continuing struggle for the peaceful solution of the world's problems. Freedom is not an easy lesson to teach, nor an easy cause to sell, to peoples beset by every kind of privation. They may surrender to the false security offered so temptingly by totalitarian regimes unless we can prove the superiority of democracy.

Our case for democracy should be as strong as we can make it. It should rest on practical evidence that we have been able to put our own house in order.

For these compelling reasons, we can no longer afford the luxury of a leisurely attack upon prejudice and discrimination. There is much that state and local governments can do in providing positive safeguards for civil rights. But we cannot, any longer, await the growth of a will to action in the slowest state or the most backward community.

Our National Government must show the way.

This is a difficult and complex undertaking. Federal laws and administrative machineries must be improved and expanded. We must provide the Government with better tools to do the job. As a first step, I appointed an Advisory Committee on Civil Rights last December. Its members, fifteen distinguished private citizens, have been surveying our civil rights difficulties and needs for several months. I am confident that the product of their work will be a sensible and vigorous program for action by all of us.

We must strive to advance civil rights wherever it lies within our power. For example, I have asked the Congress to pass legislation extending basic civil rights to the people of Guam and American Samoa so that these people can share our ideals of freedom and self-government. This step, with others which will follow, is evidence to the rest of the world of our confidence in the ability of all men to build free institutions.

The way ahead is not easy. We shall need all the wisdom, imagination and courage we can muster. We must and shall guarantee the civil rights of all our citizens. Never before has the need been so urgent for skillful and vigorous action to bring us closer to our ideal.

We can reach the goal. When past diffculties faced our nation, we met the challenge with inspiring charters of human rights—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and the Emancipation Proclamation. Today our representatives, and those of other liberty-loving countries on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, are preparing an International Bill of Rights. We can be confident that it will be a great landmark in man's long search for freedom since its members consist of such distinguished citizens of the world as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

With these noble charters to guide us, and with faith in our hearts, we shall make our land a happier home for our people, a symbol of hope for all men, and a rock of security in a troubled world.

Abraham Lincoln understood so well the ideal which you and I seek today. As this conference closes we would do well to keep in mind his words, when he said. "***If it shall please the Divine Being who determines the destinies of nations, we shall remain a united people, and we will, humbly seeking Divine Guidance, make their prolonged national existence a source of new benefits to themselves and their successors, and to all classes and conditions of mankind."

Medical Care and the Plight of the Negro*

By W. Montague Cobb

ABOUT 30 per cent of persons aged 65 and over today owe their survival to progress in medicine, public health and general welfare since the year of their birth.[1] The benefits of this progress and the chance it affords for increased longevity have not, however, been uniformly available to all elements of the American population. We have tended to operate on the principle that one is entitled to only such medical care as he can pay for, with the result that the best medical personnel and facilities have become concentrated in our urban centers with greatest wealth. This leaves rural areas and people in the lower economic brackets, who need medical care most, receiving least.

The appalling number of physically unfit revealed by the Selective Service examinations, and the loss of war work hours from sickness, rudely awakened us to the importance of health as a national asset and made us receptive to corrective measures. We began to see clearly, rather than take for granted, that health care, even more than education, has to be readily available to *all* in a successful democracy, without regard to status or pocketbook.

Although the Negro has shared in the benefits of modern medical advances, he has never done so as fully or as rapidly as the rest of the population and he brings up the rear of backward regions. The average American life expectation has been increased from 35.5 years in 1789 to about 64 years today, but Negro life expectancy has shown a constant lag of about 10 years behind the white. In 1940 the life expectation of Negroes at birth was 52.26 years for males and 55.56 years for females; that of whites 62.81 years for males and 67.29 years for females.

The Negro mortality rate has declined from 24.1 in 1910 to 14.0 in 1940, but the latter figure was 71 per cent higher than the rate of 8.2 for whites. Nearly all diseases which show excess mortality in the Negro are classed as preventable. Conditions like tuberculosis, maternal and infant mortality and venereal disease, regularly show high incidence in any group of low economic status where there is ignorance, overcrowding, poor nutrition, bad sanitation and lack of medical care.

Keystone in the bad health conditions of the Negro, his excessive mortality, his high incidence in venereal diseases, his lack of hospital facilities, and the inadequate number of Negro physicians is the Negro medical ghetto. Despite the advances in medical science, neither the Negro nor his physician has shared as fully in them as the rest of the population. This article by a distinguished scientist and doctor analyzes and documents the problem. Dr. Cobb is professor of anatomy at Howard University, a member of the National Medical Committee of the NAACP, and president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia. It is the determination of the National Medical Committee of the NAACP whose chairman is Dr. Louis T. Wright to devote all possible efforts towards the abolition of all artificial lines of demarkation or discrimination in medicine

Negro professional personnel today comprises about 4000 physicians, 1600 dentists, 9000 nurses and 1400 pharmacists, a grossly inadequate number by any standard. It is accepted as a minimal standard of safety that there should be 1 physician to 1500 of population. The national average is about 1 to 750. In 1942 the proportion of Negro physicians to Negro population was 1 to 3377. The range by states was from 1 to 1002 in Missouri to 1 to 18,527 in Mississippi.[2] But two cities in the country, Washington, D. C. and St. Louis, Mo., have a proportion approximating the national average of 1 to 750.

Negro Medical Ghetto

The Negro medical man has had to work out his problems in a nationally dispersed professional "ghetto." Many have become so conditioned to the arrangement that too often they think it the only one possible and believe, as is frequently asserted, that one is being "unrealistic" if he thinks otherwise.

The heart of this medical ghetto is the Howard and Meharry Medical Schools. The field centers are about 10 Negro hospitals and about 10 additional hospitals in the North and West, where most of the graduates serve their internships and obtain advanced training in residencies and specialties. These few institutions, determine to a large extent, the type of medical service the public can receive.

None, second, third, or fourth rate hospitals have largely been the portion of the Negro people. This lack of adequate hospital facilities has been the greatest material handicap to the receipt of adequate medical care by the patient and adequate postgraduate training by the profession.

The two Negro schools, Howard University Medical School in Washington, D. C. and Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn., graduate and from their inception have trained the

* Copies of this review, amplified with tables, may be obtained from the N.A.A.C.P., 20 W. 40th St., New York 18, N. Y, at five cents each.

large majority of Negro physicians, (about 85 per cent).

The first American Negro to receive a medical degree was James McCune Smith of New York, who had to go to Europe for his training and was graduated a Doctor of Medicine from the University of Glasgow in 1837, one hundred ten years ago.[3]

Before the Civil War there was objection to medical education for Negroes if they intended to practice in the United States, but it was permissible if they proposed to go to Liberia, which was then being colonized. In this way, Dr. William Taylor and Dr. Fleet of Washington, D. C., Dr. John V. de Grasse of New York and Dr. Thomas White of Brooklyn received their training. The two latter received their M.D. degrees from Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1849.[3] It was not until the Howard University Medical School was established in 1868 and the Meharry Medical College in 1876 that there was training of Negro physicians in any signicant numbers.

At present about 145 Negro doctors are graduated annually. Howard and Meharry produce nearly 70 each and about a dozen are graduated annually from various medical schools in the North. The total is about 3 per cent of doctors graduated annually in the United States. The Negro forms 10 per cent of the population and is expected to constitute 11.1 per cent in 1960.[4] Surgeon General Parran of the U.S. Public Health Service has estimated that the nation would need 95,000 more doctors by 1960. This would mean significant stepping-up of our annual production of doctors. Obviously, the present production of Negro doctors cannot keep pace even with the growth of the Negro population, much less contribute to the general need.

Howard and Meharry

It has been a common mistake, even among Negroes, to regard Howard and Meharry as justifying their existence only by being responsible for training nearly all physicians needed by the Negro group. Medical education is an expensive and exacting enterprise. There are 77 medical schools in the United States. Their only ethical justification is the training of first class physicians, a priority of competence, not race. Fifty years ago Howard and Meharry might still have been the only solution to a difficult problem, but this is no longer the case. The present indication is for Howard and Meharry to open their doors to more white students and for the other 75 medical schools to admit such qualified Negro applicants as might appear. It is only through a program of intelligent integration that the health needs of the Negro, which are inseparable from those of the general population, can be met. Over the years, the two Negro schools, isolated and struggling alone, have done a remarkable job. They have worked with too many poorly prepared, often ill-chosen students; with facilities in large measure over-worked, undermanned, poorly paid and frequently inadequately trained; and with hospital and preclinical facilities which have been such as, at critical times in the life of each institution, to have jeopardized the standing of the schools.[5]

A distinguished white medical friend recently remarked that he knew of about 25 openings for Negro students in leading medical schools, the result of special efforts, for which qualified applicants had failed to appear. This is understandable, providing even that the openings had become well known.

Howard Medical School has over 1300 applicants for over 70 places in its next class and Meharry a list similarly large, yet from this enormous number of medically ambitious, neither school will be able to fill its class with first-line applicants. The professional aptitude test ratings of applicants for our two Negro medical schools have regularly averaged below the national mean.

This infers an inadequate preparation going back through college, secondary, and primary school levels. The disparities between educational expenditures for whites and Negroes where there are separate systems is well known. A recent survey of 17 states and the District of Columbia showed that an average of twelve times more is spent on white as on Negro education, the range being from 3 to 1 in the District of Columbia, to 42 to 1 in the state of Kentucky.[6]

These facts bring into bold relief the truth that supplying additional medical personnel is much more than a matter of new openings in professional schools. The recent testimony of President Conant of Harvard in behalf of the bill for a National Science Foundation is decidedly to the point. He said,

> The bottleneck of our scientific advance is essentially a man power shortage, and unless something is done about it, the bottleneck will be more constricted a decade hence. N w let no one imagine that, like some of the man power shortages in the war, this can be cured by mobilizing and training for a short time the first people who came to hand. Scientific and technical advances depend on quality as well as on quantity or, to put it another way, on the quantity of exceptional men. These men have to be located when they are young and then given a long and expensive scientific education.[7]

The more advanced the field of endeavor the more wasteful and futile becomes the attempt to justify a segregated system.

State Board Records

The history of the Negro professional schools reveals an incessant struggle for quality. The accompanying table shows the state board examination records of Howard and Meharry graduates for the 44 years, 1903-1946, the entire period of record. For a convenient frame of reference, the same data are presented for three representative schools in the North, South and Middle West. We find Howard and Meharry to have all-time failure percentages of 16.7 and 28.9, respectively, as compared with Harvard's 3.1 (Boston, Mass.), Emory's 6.2 (Atlanta, Ga.), and Washington's 3.1 (St. Louis, Mo.). Not until 1930 and 1935 did Meharry and Howard graduates, respectively, show consistently lower than 10 per cent failures. It is an ironic compliment to the late Dean Numa P. G. Adams of Howard, who was unflinchingly insistent upon quality in the practioner, as opposed to quantity, that the last four classes admitted under him graduated after his death and had no state board failures. This crudest of criteria, success in the examination for certification for competence to practice, indicates that the caliber of Negro graduates as a whole has not been what is to be desired and indicates further need for contnuous, self-espoused, post-graduate study and training.

Interneship and Residencies

The first level of post-graduate training is the one year internship. As this came increasingly to be a requirement for admission to practice, there was a struggle to find enough approved hospitals to accommodate the annual crop of Negro medical graduates. As late as the middle twenties, this was an acute problem. Today, fortunately, the number of available approved internships slightly exceeds the average annual number of graduates. A recent tabulation showed 158 such openings, of which 109 were in Negro institutions.

The swift, unceasing advance of medical science has in more recent years made requisite additional approved training in hospitals for two or more years beyond the internship. During this period a physician specializes in one particular field of medicine.

Again special, and even more ardu-

STATE BOARD STATISTICS: HOWARD AND MEHARRY, 1903-1946

No.	Year	HOWARD				MEHARRY				HARVARD				EMORY				WASHINGTON, ST. LOUIS			
		Passed	Failed	% Failures	No. Bds. Exam. by	Passed	Failed	% Failures	No. Bds. Exam. by	Passed	Failed	% Failures	No. Bds. Exam. by	Passed	Failed	% Failures	No. Bds. Exam. by	Passed	Failed	% Failures	No. Bds. Exam. by
1	1946	104	8	7.1	21	53	4	7.0	14	95	4	4.0	28	92	10	9.8	5	116	1	0.9	15
2	1945	75	5	6.2	16	64	4	5.9	12	45	2	4.3	20	80	0	0.0	4	110	1	0.9	10
3	1944	32	6	15.8	14	110	0	0.0	6	45	2	4.4	26	85	0	0.0	4	107	0	0.0	7
4	1943	23	0	0.0	8	51	1	1.9	5	50	1	2.0	19	122	1	0.8	7	251	2	0.9	14
5	1942	28	0	0.0	12	52	2	3.7	6	76	1	1.3	26	60	0	0.0	6	111	1	0.9	12
6	1941	29	0	0.0	12	53	3	5.4	5	41	3	6.8	12	69	1	1.4	8	104	0	0.0	9
7	1940	25	0	0.0	10	44	0	0.0	3	46	1	2.1	20	64	1	1.5	7	93	2	2.1	12
8	1939	31	2	6.1	12	37	1	2.6	8	70	0	0.0	25	68	1	1.4	10	112	2	1.8	12
9	1938	33	1	2.9	12	39	5	11.4	7	96	0	0.0	24	72	5	6.5	12	104	0	0.0	16
10	1937	54	5	8.5	13	42	2	4.5	9	108	2	1.8	27	85	3	3.4	9	97	6	5.8	12
11	1936	39	7	15.2	11	41	3	6.8	10	110	3	2.7	29	70	6	7.9	5	103	2	1.9	17
12	1935	50	5	9.1	16	47	4	7.8	11	87	3	3.3	25	80	2	2.4	11	115	4	3.4	15
13	1934	46	6	11.5	16	48	2	4.0	12	78	0	0.0	28	84	2	2.3	13	90	3	3.2	17
14	1933	46	7	13.2	15	50	4	7.4	14	61	1	1.6	22	56	1	1.8	12	108	0	0.0	16
15	1932	64	8	11.1	13	52	3	5.5	11	71	2	2.7	20	64	0	0.0	12	91	2	2.1	14
16	1931	56	7	11.1	17	65	3	4.4	13	62	1	1.6	20	55	1	1.8	12	71	2	2.7	20
17	1930	60	9	13.0	15	53	4	7.0	12	79	1	1.2	23	54	0	0.0	10	94	2	2.1	16
18	1929	57	10	14.9	17	78	11	12.4	17	80	0	0.0	24	51	0	0.0	7	66	0	0.0	17
19	1928	75	14	15.7	22	52	11	17.4	16	87	1	1.1	22	85	0	0.0	11	66	0	0.0	20
20	1927	62	9	12.7	17	83	12	12.6	19	82	0	0.0	21	66	1	1.5	8	76	1	7.8	24
21	1926	83	18	17.8	20	66	17	20.5	20	96	1	1.0	28	85	1	1.2	10	82	2	2.4	21
22	1925	75	10	11.8	19	60	16	21.1	20	80	0	0.0	22	133	3	2.2	7	99	4	3.9	24
23	1924	34	11	24.4	10	69	30	30.3	20	87	2	2.2	21	105	1	0.9	8	88	2	2.2	16
24	1923	35	13	27.1	17	86	22	20.4	20	130	4	3.0	24	70	5	6.7	10	52	2	3.7	10
25	1922	33	11	25.0	14	49	29	37.2	15	112	1	0.9	28	74	2	2.6	8	56	1	1.8	13
26	1921	37	15	28.9	14	57	48	45.7	19	108	4	3.6	19	51	1	1.9	5	48	1	2.0	12
27	1920	27	12	30.8	13	70	59	45.8	20	143	5	3.4	29	42	4	8.7	10	50	1	2.0	16
28	1919	22	7	24.1	11	65	66	50.4	21	159	5	3.0	25	42	8	16.0	10	64	2	3.0	17
29	1918	31	2	6.1	10	92	41	30.8	18	114	3	2.6	14	32	4	11.1	7	26	0	0.0	10
30	1917	17	2	10.5	11	131	57	30.3	22	103	3	2.8	20	82	7	7.9	10	31	0	0.0	11
31	1916	19	10	34.5	15	81	67	45.3	20	92	7	7.1	26	142	15	9.6	12	19	0	0.0	6
32	1915	33	13	28.3	13	91	46	33.6	23	101	7	6.5	16	157	15	8.7	11	35	0	0.0	7
33	1914	18	6	25.0	12	70	66	48.5	22	78	5	6.0	19	155	12	7.5	5	27	0	0.0	7
34	1913	35	2	5.4	17	96	47	32.9	18	87	7	7.4	23	113	15	11.7	10	45	0	0.0	9
35	1912	35	13	27.1	16	81	51	38.6	18	75	10	11.8	20	73	6	7.6	8	65	2	3.0	12
36	1911	37	9	19.6	20	57	53	48.2	18	52	4	7.1	9	67	10	13.0	11	115	5	4.2	22
37	1910	30	14	31.8	20	59	44	42.7	17	94	5	5.1	25	72	9	11.1	6	92	3	3.2	8
38	1909	36	18	33.3	15	68	68	50.0	18	70	3	4.1	12	62	6	8.8	4	80	7	8.0	9
39	1908	34	14	29.2	17	64	65	50.5	19	90	8	8.2	19	46	12	20.7	7	94	13	12.1	10
40	1907	23	5	17.9	11	58	45	43.7	19	97	5	4.9	18	18	2	10.0	3	70	8	10.3	13
41	1906	28	9	24.3	16	60	51	45.9	20	118	3	2.5	21	19	2	9.5	5	83	6	6.7	13
42	1905	28	11	28.2	17	33	25	43.1	16	113	3	2.6	18	12	5	29.4	9	52	8	13.1	20
43	1904	22	15	40.5	14	32	14	30.4	14	155	1	0.6	17	36	5	12.2	11	38	8	17.4	17
44	1903	19	8	29.6	9	12	7	36.8	8	132	1	0.8	15	42	14	25.0	8	10	3	23.0	8
Total		1780	357	16.7		2721	1113	28.9		3955	125	3.1		3192	199	6.2		3506	109	3.1	
No. Exam'd		2137				3834				4080				3391				3615			

ous, efforts to secure openings of the proper type for Negro physicians have been necessary. At present there are 116 such opportunities available covering the fields of internal medicine; surgery; obstetrics and gynecology; eye; ear, nose and throat; bone and joint surgery; pathology; pediatrics; psychiatry; X-ray; tuberculosis; urology; and anaesthesiology.

Eighty-five of these residencies are located in 8 Negro hospitals, of which the four institutions, Freedman's in Washington (27), Homer Phillips in St. Louis (30), Provident in Chicago (9), and Hubbard in Nashville (9), together provide 74. Freedman's with 17 internships and 27 residencies; Homer Phillips with 36 internships and 30 residencies; and Harlem in New York, a mixed institution, with 35 internships and 13 residencies, are carrying the heaviest training loads and their teaching programs conform to excellent standards.

Specialists and "Colleges"

Another recent development in medicine has been the remarkable growth of specialization. To become a specialist today a physician must comply with rigorous requirements of a specialty board. Here, even greater difficulties faced the Negro practioner in obtaining opportunities for the training necessary for qualification.

The late Dr. W. Harry Barnes of Philadelphia was the first certified Negro specialist. He became a diplomate of the American Board of Otolaryngology in 1927. Since, and including Dr. Barnes, a total of 93 Negro specialists have been certified by various boards. Five of these men have died and one, Dr. Chester Chinn of New York, is a diplomate in both otolaryngology and ophthalmology, making a total of 87 living Negro specialists.

Of these 26 are in Washington, 22 in Chicago, 10 in New York, 8 in St. Louis, 5 in Philadelphia, 5 in Nashville, 3 each in Detroit and Tuskegee, 2 in Cleveland and 1 each in Jersey City, New Orleans and Miami.

Forty-three of the specialists are from Negro schools (Howard, 28; Meharry, 15; and Shaw, 1), 48 graduated from 20 northern schools, and 2 from European institutions. They have been about evenly divided between the medical (49) and surgical (44) specialties.

Certification for specialties was extremely slow at first, but the greatly increased opportunities for residencies in recent years have permitted the very creditable acceleration of the past decade. No topical review of this nature could give justice to the multilateral efforts responsible for these still modest advances.

In addition to the speciality boards, which are available to all applicants, there are various "colleges" of specialists of a more exclusive nature, to which the admission of Negro physicians has been more difficult.

The late Dr. Daniel Hale Williams of Chicago was inducted into the American College of Surgeons at its organization in 1913. Dr. Louis T. Wright was admitted in 1934, but the color bars were definitely up and have been relaxed only in the last two years when 15 additional surgeons have been made "Fellows."

The late Dr. Algernon B. Jackson of Philadelphia is the only Negro to have been admitted to the American College of Physicians. Dr. William E. Allen of St. Louis and Dr. J. Edmond of Chicago has just been admitted to the American College of Chest Physicians.

Old Clothes to Sam

In denying adequate hospital facilities to Negro patients and physicians, our segregated social system has achieved some of its most vicious effects. All over the country the secondhand hospital stands as a symbol of what the system means. Let us see how it operates.

"I'm getting a new suit, but this old one is too good and cost too much to throw away. I'll turn it over to Sam. He needs a suit. This one isn't new, but it's better than anything he has or can get now. With a few alterations this will be just right for him. He ought to appreciate it, even be grateful enough to pay as much as he can afford for it. Maybe he'll pay more than it's worth, prices being what they are. After all, for him this will mean progress.

"Sam is getting a little sensitive though. Time was when he would thankfully accept whatever was offered. Now he talks about not wanting 'cast-offs.' I'll have to find a way to give this an 'anointing with oil.' After all, this suit was designed and made by one of the world's leading tailors. How could he get one like it—and it's practically as good as new. I'll just tell him frankly that his needs have been recognized and received a great deal of thought for a long time. In his economic position, he will understand that he can't have everything at once and something as good as this is ten times better than nothing. Don't we all have to be realists? Sam will be realistic and not be mislead by any of his dreamer friends."[8]

Rationalizations of this type accompany the transfer of many secondhand products of modern American culture to Negro hands as the brown population increases in an urban community. When the whites vacate a neighborhood or section, they generally move to a newer and better one, leaving behind not only their dwellings usually sold at a profit or retained at higher rentals, but also their institutions — schools, churches and hospitals.

The transfer of residence ownership or rental involves no great problems, being a series of simple real estate transactions (convenants permitting). Schools and churches follow in natural order. The children of the newcomers either supplant those of their predecessors in the schools, or where there are separate systems, the building is "turned over" to colored when the numbers of the newcomers require it. Schools are public institutions, and as little private interest is concerned, this transfer occasions no excitement. Churches, particularly large ones, represent considerable private investments and are too expensive for the Negro newcomers to purchase outright; consequently the "turning over" of these is ordinarily delayed until brown encirclement is complete or so far advanced that the less pigmented Christians consider its relinquishment to their fellow worshippers of darker hue an absolute necessity. After the change, the fate of the Lord's temple, which may have cost enormous sums to build, is of no further concern to its original owners.

Hospitals

With hospitals, however, the situation is more complex. The white community faces two pressure. First, the necessity of disposing of the hospital they propose to vacate, either because a new one is being obtained or because a change in neighborhood, from their point of view, dictates a new one. Secondly, they are faced with providing a solution for the pressing health facility problems of Negroes, while at the same time maintaining the established segregation practices in white hospitals.

To turn over the relinquished hospital to Negroes kills both these birds and several others with the same stone. (1) It disposes of the real estate problem. (2) It provides Negroes with what appears to be better than they have. (3) It appeases the white conscience with the "do-good" activity involved. (4) From the white point of view, although the problem is not settled by this procedure, it is quieted for a while, and may be stalemated for the present generation, leaving the annoyance of further solution to descendants. (5) The cooperation of outstanding Negroes in promoting the deal may be

drafted and all Negroes who oppose the arrangement may be vilified as being unrealistic, not having common sense, and foes of the progress of their own people. (6) Any deficiencies in the subsequent development of the hospital may be attributed to the inability of Negroes to conduct such institutions.

This transfer technique, often with the consent of Negroes, who are conditioned to it, is not new. As early as 1931 the Manhattan Medical Society described it.[9] Its extension in recent years into major metropolitan centers has made it into what threatens to become a national pattern worthy of comment here. The guise under which the plan is introduced varies from place to place but the basic factors are always the same.

We shall cite five examples in various phases of development to illustrate the stop-gap, short term, sometimes desperate nature of this approach to the problem of providing adequate hospital and training facilities for Negroes. Our five examples will be Provident Hospital in Chicago, Sydenham Hospital in New York, the Carver Memorial Hospital in Chattanooga, the proposed Forest City Hospital in Cleveland, and the proposed housing of a Douglass-Mercy Hospital merger in the old Women's Hospital in Philadelphia.

PROVIDENT HOSPITAL, CHICAGO. In 1891 Provident Hospital was established at 34th and Dearborn Streets by the late Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, and others, with a mixed staff. Among its chief objectives was the provision of a nursing school where Negro nurses might be trained. The first building was at 36th and Dearborn. Here the great obstetrician, Joseph B. De Lee, became permanent friend to the institution. Out on Washington Park, De Lee "built" and made internationally famous, the Chicago Lying-In-Hospital. With the years Negroes surrounded Lying-In, except for the park on which it fronted. The University of Chicago, on the other side of the park, built its new ultra-modern hospital into which De Lee moved. Old Lying-In was thus a well-designed, well-built and almost as modern a facility as the University of Chicago's building, but it was now left vacant in a Negro neighborhood. What could be more natural than its formal transfer to Negroes? The proper respectable auspices were obtained, $3,000,000 was raised by whites and Negroes together, and in 1930 the change was made with nearly universal acclaim.

Unlike houses and churches, however, hospitals cannot be transferred and forgot. Maintenance and standards must be continuously and meticulously preserved. Difficulties set in. Affiliations with the University of Chicago became attenuated, philanthropic funds diverted and the status of the institution declined. It became in fact, a Negro hospital. A "shot in the arm" had to come in the form of the newly organized Provident Medical Associates. When will another be needed? Can staff and endowment for a special institution of this kind ever be obtained under the present social set-up which will give it the status and security a first-class hospital should have? Chicago was the first major city to acquire a "realistic" institution, which was not frankly jim crow. The plan in operation has now a seventeen year history. He who runs may read.

SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, NEW YORK. Harlem population expansion enveloped Sydenham Hospital at 565 Manhattan Avenue, which formerly served a Jewish neighborhood. Hospital space being at a premium in crowded New York, vacating was not practicable, but in the face of rising financial liabilities, something had to be done. A plan was devised whereby in December 1943 a certain number of Negroes were added to the directorate and staff of the institution and the reorganization skillfully portrayed as the first "interracial" voluntary hospital.

Our concern is not with the fact that admission of 24 Negro physicians to a staff of over 200, all but one of whom were in the less privileged grades, cannot be considered a solution to the problem of admitting Negroes to the staffs of voluntary hospitals in New York. A mixed staff has been functioning effectively at the city-owned Harlem Hospital since 1919. The danger is that now the public conscience will regard Sydenham as enough for the present and that the energy used by white friends in the fund-raising campaign just closed to write-off the inherited debt will make them feel they have done their share for the Negro health problem, because indeed great energy was so used, without the basic issue of frank integration being broached.

Undoubtedly, the controversy aroused by the Sydenham development has, with salutary effect, alerted many of its more influential proponents to criticism and the potential dangers to which they might otherwise have not been properly sensitive. The stated policy of the administration to make appointments of internes and residents primarily on merit, and as far as possible, in equal ratio as to race, is above reproach. As long as hospital space is acutely needed in New York, Sydenham may be able, even in the face of continued expansion of the encircling Negro neighborhood, to resist the forces which gradually convert it into a uniracial institution.

CARVER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, CHATTANOOGA. Over a period of thirty years the Negro physicians of this historic Tennessee city have clamored for hospital facilities and grown old with waiting for promise after promise and understanding after understanding with the local authorities to be translated into concrete expression.

At long last an old white private hospital of 50 bed capacity has been renovated and in large measure re-equipped, at an expense of some $81,000, to be opened as a hospital where Negro physicians may treat private patients. The Carver Hospital will be under the supervision and control of the local white general hospital. The cost of modernization is expected to be recovered by means yet undetermined.

FOREST CITY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, CLEVELAND. In Cleveland, Ohio, normal integration of Negro physicians into existing hospital staffs has proceeded further than anywhere else in the country. Thirty internes have served in the City Hospital, one or more completing residencies in medicine, surgery, psychiatry and tuberculosis. A Howard graduate is now deputy superintendent of the hospital. Six physicians are on the teaching staff of Western Reserve Medical School and of these two have advanced as far as any physician might in the same time.

For some years, however, some physicians and citizens have felt a Negro hospital was needed and formed the Forest City Hospital Association to obtain one. The idea found acceptance in certain influential quarters and a plan for funds was promulgated. At a meeting of the Cleveland Hospital Council, July 9, 1946, the NAACP offered objections to the proposal and assumed that the construction of a new hospital in the brown belt was contemplated. It suddenly slipped out from an elder statesman present that although the site had not been discussed, he and other responsible citizens felt that the old Glenville Hospital would be the ideal place for the proposed Forest City institution. Glenville is a section of Cleveland recently "turned" colored. It developed that under the Cleveland master plan the Glenville Hospital would receive a new building in a fine outlying location. Here was the old, old story again. What to do with the old building? Dress the proposition up fine and turn it over to Negroes.

PROFILE OF THE NEGRO

HOSPITALS

TAX SUPPORTED
(for the indigent)

VOLUNTARY
(you must pay)

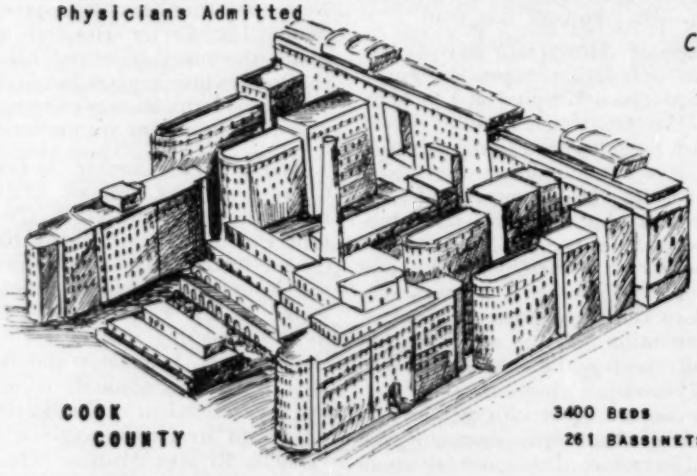
NEW YORK

HARLEM
654 BEDS
109 BASSINETS

Negro Patients and
Physicians Admitted

SYDENHAM
"Interracial"
208 BEDS
44 BASSINETS

CHICAGO



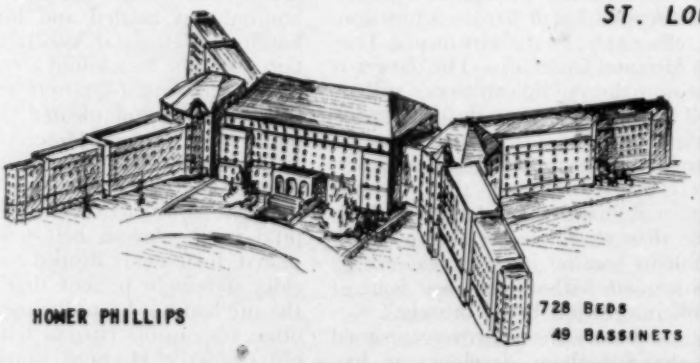
COOK
COUNTY
3400 BEDS
261 BASSINETS

PROVIDENT
155 BEDS
25 BASSINETS

Segregated in fact

Compulsory Segregated Set-up

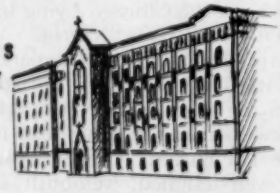
ST. LOUIS



HOMER PHILLIPS
728 BEDS
49 BASSINETS

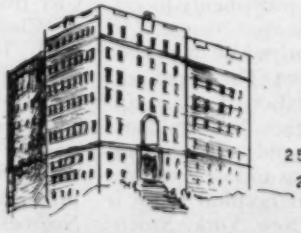
PEOPLES
83 BEDS
20 BASSINETS

ST. MARY'S
INFIRMARY



146 BEDS
33 BASSINETS

KANSAS CITY



GENERAL NO. 2
252 BEDS
24 BASSINETS

67 BEDS
5 BASSINETS

WHEATLEY-PROVIDENT

M E D I C A L G H E T T O

M E D I C A L C E N T E R S

GENERAL HOSPITAL

348 BEDS
54 BASSINETS

FREEDMEN'S AND HOWARD
Washington, D. C.

Tuberculosis Annex
150 BEDS

Dental School

Medical School

HUBBARD AND MEHARRY
Nashville, Tennessee

165 BEDS
21 BASSINETS

"New" Hospitals Built for Negroes

FLINT-GOODRICH
New Orleans

97 BEDS
20 BASSINETS

COMMUNITY
Norfolk, Va.

143 BEDS
38 BASSINETS

LINCOLN
Durham, N.C.

99 BEDS
23 BASSINETS

Maya Wilhelm Pace

DOUGLASS-MERCY, PHILADELPHIA. For years it has been apparent that the financial structure of the Douglass and Mercy Hospitals, in the city of the Cradle of Liberty, was not adequate for maintenance of first-class institutions. Various surveys and remedies have been made and suggested. The most recent, the Carr report, recommended the merger of Douglass and Mercy into a single institution which would be housed in the Women's Hospital. The latter is in a section which has become colored, and has new quarters in view. It was pointed out that the housing of the merged Negro Hospital is the best practicable measure in a bad situation.

Well-known additional examples of the pattern are the Provident Hospital in Baltimore, which the Union Memorial Hospital vacated when the neighborhood changed, to new luxurious quarters across town, and the Wheatley-Provident Hospital in Kansas City which was a Catholic school, abandoned when the area "turned colored." The theme with a local variation is in process of recurring in Los Angeles, California.

There you have it. Send 'em to the cleaners first, but give the old clothes to Sam.

Reflection: The System

This review of one phase of hospital developments in respect to the Negro cannot afford basis for comprehensive conclusions. Some things are obvious, however.

1. Under the present plan of privately owned duplicating hospital setups, new institutions are beyond the financial reach of Negroes and they must, therefore, accept "cast-offs" under protest, embrace them opportunistically, or refuse them.

2. No matter how auspiciously launched it remains to be proved that the financial burdens and requisite professional standards can be maintained at these transferred institutions over any considerable period of time.

3. Under existing arrangements private financing cannot ever meet the needs of Negroes; hence the question of public funds is raised. We are catapulted at once into the bizarre present-day situation where, for purposes of hospitalization, all citizens are either indigent or able to pay. If indigent a Negro can often go to a tax-supported hospital. If not, for much of the country, he is out of luck.

4. In the light of this single problem our whole philosophy of hospitalization may be questioned. The Hospital Construction Act, as passed, provides no remedy. The matter of Federal support for a broadly conceived and comprehensive plan for health care does offer possibilities of solutions.

Harlem Hospital, New York City — *M. Smith*

Here and there differing factors have contrived to erect brand new hospitals for Negroes. Such cases in the desert of cast-offs are the Lincoln Hospital in Durham, N. C.; the Flint-Goodrich Hospital in New Orleans, La.; the Community Hospital in Norfolk, Va.; and the best and most recent, the Kate Bittings Reynolds Hospital in Winston-Salem, N. C. The largest tax-supported institutions which have been built new are the Homer G. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis and General Hospital No. 2 in Kansas City.

The awkward, illogical, but firmly established hospital system which obtains in the United States classifies all citizens into two categories, the indigent and those who can pay.[9]

For the indigent, public institutions are erected; and if one may be officially declared indigent, he may enter such a hospital and receive the full treatment required for his ailment *free,* at the hands of a staff routinely assigned.

For those who have demonstrable income, what are called private, nonprofit voluntary and private institutions for private profit exist. At present rates an ordinary citizen can have many years savings completely wiped out by a relatively short stay in a hospital. He does have the choice of his own physician. Consultants are extra, however.

In the municipal tax-supported institutions, facilities and quality of service range from excellent to damnable. The best of the type are good training institutions with high caliber internes and residents, supervised by attending staffs which include leaders of the profession from outstanding medical schools. The worst are as bad as material inadequacy, incompetence, and political corruption can produce.

The character of the voluntary hospitals is in general closely related to the wealth of the communities in which they are located. Richer urban centers tend to have first-class faciliteis; poorer districts, inferior or none.

Where good voluntary hospitals are not available, strictly private institutions of limited capacity and type of service tend to come into being as a business proposition. Since quality of professional service must always compete with the profit motive in these places, their possibilities for public service are always restricted.

Service to the Negro

What kind of service does the Negro obtain under this system? In most of the North and West where his legal rights are recognized, those who qualify as indigent will generally be admitted as patients to tax-supported hospitals. Yet usually few if any Negro physicians have been able to obtain staff positions on these institutions.

In the same area, Negroes may or may not be admitted as paying patients in the voluntary hospitals, but only in isolated instances are Negro physicians on such staffs. The Negro physician most often surrenders his patient by sending him into a voluntary hospital.

To prevent this loss, strictly private institutions of limited capacity where rigid professional standards cannot be enforced, have tended to appear, without significantly meeting the hospital needs of the Negro.

The hospitals shown in the plate illustrate the pattern described in the preceding section. With a few additions, such as Mercy and Douglass Hospitals in Philadelphia, Provident Hos-

pital in Baltimore, and Reynolds Hospital in Winston-Salem, they provide the sole acceptable facilities for clinical training which have been available to about 95 per cent of Negro physicians.

Here and there, as in Cleveland, Jersey City, and Los Angeles, acceptance of one or two Negro physicians as internes, residents and staff physicians occurs with more or less regularity.

Of the hospitals shown, those in New York and Chicago illustrate what obtains in tax-supported institutions where legal bars are not in effect. The hospitals in St. Louis and Kansas City illustrate conditions where segregation is compulsory, though so-called "separate but equal facilities" are provided.

Harlem Hospital is in the world's largest concentration of Negro population. Most of the patients are colored. The staff is co-racial. One major department, surgery, has a Negro director, Dr. Louis T. Wright. This service has been the most productive source to date of clinical research from any auspices under Negro direction. The surgical service has become well recognized for its work in traumatic surgery and lymphogranuloma inguinale. It is the only clinical division in an institution predominantly Negro which has come to have recognition of this kind in any field. This fact is particularly significant because the lament is widely and loudly sounded that research is impossible, where ample funds, facilities and leisure are not available. Harlem is tax-supported, has no endowment and all its work has been done by busy men.

The keen competitive environment of a big municipal hospital without racial bars or preserves is no place for the sluggard. Negro physicians have acquitted themselves well in Harlem.

At Cook county in Chicago competition again is keen. For many years Negroes have been able to win internships and more recently residencies. Staff appointments had not been obtained, however, until Dr. Leonidas H. Berry's recent placement as a gastroenterologist.

Separate But Equal

The two metropoles, St. Louis and Kansas City, flanking the great state of Missouri on east and west, show the best and the worst that can come of the "separate but equal" scheme.[10]

Despite conditions which had become intolerable in hospital accommodations for Negroes in the 20's and early 30's, Kansas City and St. Louis would not abandon the segregation principle. New separate municipal hospitals were built in Kansas City in 1931 and in St. Louis in 1937. The effort which led to these is history in itself. Both institutions have seen much travail.

Homer Phillips has had the advantage of size, location, larger available professional personnel, utility as a training institution and two local white medical schools with which benefits could be exchanged. The local profession is currently alive and active and contains many ambitious members, eight of whom are certified specialists. The dangers of isolation and consequent retrogression are ever present, however. As a local medical leader states, "many of our men, although desirous of equal facilities and opportunities, do not take advantage of what we have. Nor are they willing to make the sacrifices necessary to achieve these ends."[11]

During the War, three Homer Phillips residents conducted research on burns on government contract through Washington University, both at the University and in the hospital. Beginning July 1, 1947, three senior resident physicians have been chosen to do investigative work in pediatrics, internal medicine and general surgery under the direct supervision of the heads of those departments in Washington University. This is significant progress.

General No. 2, in Kansas City, has had the major disadvantage of being suddenly thrust into the hands of a Negro profession that was not prepared to take over. Subsequent difficulties have prevented the development of a long term program that would give the institution a properly qualified staff throughout. Reorganization has just been effected which should produce substantial improvements. The local profession is predominately an older-age group with essentially an unprogressive outlook.

For voluntary hospital facilities, the St. Louis profession is limited to the 83 beds at Peoples Hospital and the 150 beds of the St. Mary's Infirmary, a Catholic institution which affords recognized training to five Negro physicians; that of Kansas City to the 67 beds of the Wheatley-Provident Hospital, an obsolete plant, supplemented by the newly remodeled Douglass Hospital in Kansas City, Kansas.

In its totality the "separate but equal" plan is always an illusion. At best it is on shaky and never secure ground. In hospitals the idea is young, but have we not seen what it means in Washington's 80-year old "separate but equal" school system?

Benighted Regions

In the great area south of the Mason and Dixon line, in which Negro physicians are excluded from membership in their county medical societies and hence from membership in the American Medical Association, the effects of the segregated pattern are more keenly felt even than in northern cities where, denied hospital appointments, these physicians are damned for not having the competence good hospital experience develops.

Bereft of clinical facilities and isolated, the Negro doctor tends to retrogress. This becomes known to the patient, who does not develop confidence in him; therefore areas are legion where the majority of Negro patients will seek medical attention from white physicians, whom they believe better, no matter how bady they are treated or even exploited.

The basement "colored ward" is notorious. Here no attempt at an acceptable hospital set-up is made. Negro patients are admitted for what attention the white physicians will give them, often with a single untrained attendant as the nursing staff.

One sees white institutions which admit Negro patients long enough to permit them to be operated upon, but a few hours afterward shunt them over to a nearby Negro institution without staff, equipment, or technical knowledge to supply the requisites for the modern post-operative care responsible for saving countless lives.

Seeing himself unable to compete even against this kind of service, the Negro physician develops embittered frustration complexes. Younger, better trained men will not come into these areas where their training cannot be applied; for this reason the tragic picture may be frequently encountered of an older-age group of physicians, the sole resource of a community, who realize they are back numbers, that their community knows it, and that there is nothing they can do about it.

Postgraduate Training Needs

In such areas the responsibility to lift by one's own bootstraps is heavily on the physician. Where his pre-medical background and professional training have been deficient he owes it to himself and his patients to fill out, in the course of his practice, the gaps which only he can best know.

While it is true that in many places the physician is barred from membership in his county society and regular attendance upon meetings for professional improvement, from hospital facilities and from medical libraries, he can still buy books and subscribe to journals. The difference in the monthly payment on a Cadillac and a more modest but equally efficient and at-

tractive, if less pretentious, means of transportation would build an excellent private medical library. However, we find physicians who change their cars almost as soon as the models change, but who have scarcely bought a new book or subscribed to a medical journal since their graduation. Further, there is no bar to two or three meeting seriously for mutual improvement through the discussion of medical problems.

In our northern cities one may meet the same attitudes and habits on the part of the physician as in the rural South. An outstanding young Negro medical leader has written "I agree wholeheartedly that our goal should be total integration. However, until such time as our men are afforded more opportunities in white hospitals, Negro hospitals that provide recognized training must prove beyond the shadow of a doubt, to individuals in our respective communities, that we are interested in graduate medical education, investigative work, and are willing to maintain standards equal to or above those of the other group. These have been the problems facing those who are interested in postgraduate medical education."[11]

In a survey of formal opportunities for postgraduate study for Negro practitioners in the South, Cornely[12] found in twelve of seventeen southern states, and the District of Columbia, some programs for postgraduate study, held with some degree of regularity. Of the 26 specific opportunities in these 12 states and the District of Columbia, 9 were sponsored by 7 Negro organizations and 17 by 15 white groups. The courses varied in length from three days to a year, but more than half were under a week's duration. Approximately 30 to 40 per cent of the physicians practicing in the South availed themselves of these limited educational opportunities in 1939-40.

It is needless to comment that much more needs to be done and a more determined interest on the part of the Negro physician will be required for substantial improvements.

The NMA

"Conceived in no spirit of racial exclusiveness, fostering no ethnic antagonisms, but born of the exigencies of American environment, the National Medical Association has for its object the binding together for mutual cooperation and helpfulness, the men and women of African descent who are legally and honorably engaged in the practice of the cognate professions of medicine, surgery, pharmacy and dentistry." In these words, now classic, Dr. C. V. Roman, late Canadian-reared patriarch of Meharry Medical College, stated the purpose and *raison d'être* of the National Medical Association. The organization was formed in 1895 and is now in its fifty-second year. It instituted its *Journal* in 1909, and was incorporated in 1924. Its 44 annual meetings have been held in 23 leading cities of the North, South and Middle West. This year it goes to the Pacific Coast. A record of registration of over 1,200 physicians in attendance at its Louisville, Kentucky, meeting in 1946 indicates that the Association is very much alive today.

The Journal of the National Medical Association is its most concrete and outstanding achievement. This has been from the beginning under the editorial guidance of one of its founders, Dr. John A. Kenney, of Newark, N. J. The publisher, Mr. Charles C. Morchand, of New York, has made it a first-class product in respect to format, appearance and printing, and a recognized medical advertising medium.

The general plan of organization of the NMA is patterned after that of the American Medical Association. The scientific programs of its annual meetings have been of representative quality for a long time.

The most significant stand on public policy which the NMA has taken was its endorsement of the National Health Bill of the 79th Congress, in which it followed the lead of its constituent body, the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia, and opposed the position of the American Medical Association against the bill.

There is vital need for the NMA to make itself felt today on a national level in such matters as public health programs, medical insurance, housing and education. There is a strong feeling in some quarters that such subjects receive inadequate attention at the annual meetings of the Association because of the political mechinations centering around who shall next stand first in the kingdom.

The striking evidence of need for better prepared medical applicants indicates that the NMA may well bestir itself in the interest of greater funds for all educational levels.

The low economic status of Negroes, with the associated problems in slum clearance, sanitation, housing, and other public health matters, all demand that the NMA take a vital interest in medical insurance, public health programs, and housing.

There is no need for the NMA to govern its thinking by the positions of the AMA. Rather it needs to develop thoroughly its own thinking and programs. In such measure as these become clear and effective, in that measure will the NMA become recognized and respected as it should be.

Veterans' Hospitals

A sphere in which the National Medical Association may especially exert itself is in the elimination of the scheme of segregated hospitals for veterans, a plan which it supported after World War I. The Manhattan Medical Society alone then condemned the proposal in an open letter to the American Legion which fostered it. The letter demanded identical care and treatment by the Federal government as the right of all veterans. A right obviously impossible of attainment under a segregated plan.[13]

Fortunately, however, one separate veterans hospital was enough, and in a memorable conference with Gen. Paul R. Hawley, medical director of the Veterans' Administration, in October 1945, the National Medical Association was in united front with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia and the Negro press, in showing cause for abandonment of the segregated system and adoption of a program for complete integration in the Veterans' Administration hospital system both as to patients and professional personnel of all categories.

Herculean and persistent effort will be necessary to secure this simple justice from the arm of the Federal government, which should be foremost in showing all veterans they really fought for democracy in an atomic world.

Legislative Remedies

Facilities and money have been the great obstacles to the poor and the remote in obtaining the medical care they needed. In the 79th Congress, two major pieces of legislation were introduced to overcome those obstacles. One, the Hill-Burton Bill, was designed to plan and construct hospital and health facilities of modern type all over the country, placed according to need, so that the best would be at hand to everyone. This measure received universal support and, considerably modified and reduced in scope, became law, as the Hospital Survey and Construction Act in August, 1946.

The other measure, the National Health Bill (Wagner-Murray-Dingell), was prepared to provide a means of financing complete health care for our

whole population. It proposed to do this by increased appropriations for existing public health programs and by wage deductions for a health insurance fund. This bill did not pass. Major opposition was from the American Medical Association. Labor and welfare organizations generally, the Physicians Forum, which includes many eminent members of the profession, the NAACP, and the National Medical and Dental Associations, representing Negro physicians and dentists, supported the bill. These groups did not regard this omnibus legislation as perfect, but they viewed it as the best solution so far evolved for bridging the economic gap between medical care and those who need it most.

Although the National Health Bill did not pass, it has been reintroduced, with revisions, in the present 80th Congress and President Truman has made an even more urgent plea for its adoption than for the previous measure. The opposition has sensed public demand great enough to require it to produce a counter-measure, S.545, commonly known as the Taft Health Bill, which is essentially the proposal of the American Medical Association. This bill has many major objectionable features, such as organizational arrangements which would permit AMA control of the plan, and non-discrimination clauses which would be nullified by the prescription for administration of the program by the states, and so on, but bad as it is, S.545 makes unanimous the acknowledgment that "something must be done."

Finale

The health plight of the Negro will be solved as the health plight of the nation is solved. The Negro can no more view himself as a creature apart than he can permit others to do so. In solving the total health problem both Negro physicians and community must assume a much heavier share of responsibility. To do this is strictly up to them. They have come far, they have yet far to go.

From this brief review it is completely obvious how badly the segregated social system has retarded improvement of health in the Negro. It is also only too clear, from the patterns which his medical advances, no matter how commendable, have had to take, that there is no real intention on the part of the majority to uproot the confines of the ghetto. Silent penetration with quiet demonstration of merit and need has certain limited values, but the Negro has nothing to hide in aims or objectives. The situation demands that America be informed and that she take notice and remove the entrenched and discriminatory practices in education, professional training and hospital customs which so blatantly indict us before the world, and impair the prestige of our leadership in the health organization of the United Nations.

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THE DRA MU OPERA COMPANY

OPERA companies have always depended upon the largesse of a rich patron or groups of patrons. The Metropolitan Opera, for instance, in addition to its enormous broadcast fees from Texaco, doesn't hesitate to solicit the radio listening public for additional funds. Opera, being the most expensive of cultural enterprises, needs more help than the others.

The Dra Mu Opera, the nation's only Negro company devoted to the production of grand opera, exists without benefit of subsidy. It is also probably the only rank and file operatic company extant. It operates largely on the dues paid by its members, of whom there are about 125.

As an example of how this works out, the Dra Mu rehearses at least once or twice weekly. The membership pays 25 cents at each rehearsal to pay the cost of the hall. Other charges, such as for the music director, stage director, dance director, publicity, advertising, and all the expenses attendant to the production of an opera—scenery, makeup, costumes, musicians, the hiring of the Academy, etc.—have to be paid for by the production itself.

In its three productions thus far, the Dra Mu has not only managed to pay its way, but has even provided salaries for its leads and the chorus. The purpose of this is to lend at least a semi-professional aspect to the proceedings, and the salaries for the leading parts are large enough to stimulate a keen competition for these roles.

Rehearsals are held at the YWCA, 16th and Catherine street, with Henri Elkan, the musical director, and Louis Raybaud, the stage director, in charge. The guiding genius responsible for the Dra Mu is Raymond L. Smith, a clerk in the postoffice delivery department. Smith has always had an intense interest in good music and conducts this city's only Negro symphony, the Philadelphia Concert Orchestra.

He borrowed money to incorporate —$1,000 to be exact—from a group of public spirited citizens and the Dra Mu Opera Company was launched.

There have been between four and five hundred applicants for Dra Mu Opera company posts, and the present company represents the cream of the local Negro singers. They are largely working people, and their interest in music is so strong that they are willing to pitch in to support it.

Smith has gathered an exceptionally efficient managerial staff: Henri Elkan, former director of the Steel Pier Opera Company, is the conductor and musical director; Louis Raybaud, formerly of the Chicago Opera Company and now associated with the Philadelphia La Scala, is the stage director; and Thomas Cannon, late of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo is the dance director.

JERRY GAGHAN

The Stage Teaches Democracy

Roundup: The Negro in the American Theatre (1940-1947)

By John Lovell, Jr.

This article, the second in the series, points up the tremendous gains made by the Negro in the war and postwar theatre

IT is a pleasure to begin by saying that this *Roundup* is not another futile and nauseous operation in racial chauvinism. The present historian cares little for what Negroes are doing as Negroes; he is interested in them as people and as Americans. This operation is therefore dictated by the pressing need of tracing the process of integration of the Negro into full citizenship in an important aspect of American life, a process all the more momentous because of the Negro's traditional status on stage, screen, and in American life.

This process of integration has reached the proportions of a trend and is now too great to be dismissed.

Of marked interest is the fact that this integration into the American theatre is making superlative demands upon the group being integrated. It requires that that the Negro's talents be twice as good as would be the case if he were already accepted. It puts a like strain upon his morale, his struggle and determination, his sense of fitness, his ingenuity, and above all (thank the good Lord!) his yen for beauty, vitality, and golden ideals.

War and postwar periods are the best times to study a trend like this. They are generally, and they were in this case (1940-1947), periods of unexpected upheavals and reshufflings. In this case a period when the sacrifices and achievements of past Negro workers in the theatre began to take effect.

Significant Events

This writer believes that these events are significant enough to call for an annual review, and he hopes in the near future to supply *Crisis* readers with fuller portraits of the leading personalities and plays which a *Roundup* does not permit.

MAUDE SIMMONS, *one of the featured singers in* FINIAN'S RAINBOW.

This tabular *Roundup* includes theatrical doings of the Broadway stage and its environs, which naturally carries it far beyond the confines of metropolitan New York since most plays try out in selected cities of the East, the Midwest, or the Far West, before they hit Broadway.

Every dramatic performance which can properly be called a phase of the American theatre, and of which this writer could find a record, is included. The thing boils down chiefly, of course, to the "legitimate" stage, both dramatic and musical. The beginning date, September 16, 1940, is the date of the passage of the Selective Service Act. Certainly no justification of that event as an obvious turning point in American life is necessary.

The number of Negroes in a cast is sometimes a guess or an approximation for many reasons. One is that cast changes are numerous before, on, and after opening night, especially in a long-run play. No effort has been made to include all these ramifications for they do not seriously affect the over-all picture. Another reason is that some roles played by Negroes were far too insignificant to be counted as *bona fide* appearances in the sense of our *Roundup*. Another reason: not all shows made a habit of putting Negroes in special colored "spots" for which (if integration is our dream) we cannot blame them. However, the present writer has seen most of the plays, and has talked with many members of their casts.

At the end of each year-group are total shows; total number of performances of these shows, not just in the year of opening but throughout their runs; and total Negro performers in the plays that opened during the year. On a random date (February 11, 1947) it was found that of 35 such shows in operation, 8 had Negro members in the cast.

BROADWAY AUDIT

(R, a revival; O, an opera, and D, a dance drama. The last two have great importance in regard to the integration described. A special note also should be made of the fact that this listing is by calendar years, whereas most theatrical listings are by seasons, roughly June 1 of the next, or September 1 to September 1. *Shows still running.)

Plays	*Month*		*No. Performances*	*No. Negroes in Cast*
1940				
BIG WHITE FOG	Oct.		64	29
CABIN IN THE SKY	Oct.		156	21 (all Negro)
ALL IN FUN	Dec.		3	2
Total shows, 1940 (after 16 Sep.)		3		
Total performances		223		
Total Negro performers		52		
1941				
NATIVE SON	Mar.		114	10
WATCH ON THE RHINE	Apr.		278	1
SUNNY RIVER	Dec.		36	1
Total shows, 1941		3		
Total performances		428		
Total Negro performers		12		
1942				
(R) PORGY AND BESS	Jan.		286	17
PRIORITIES OF 1942	Mar.		353	1
HARLEM CAVALCADE	May		49	40 (all Negro)
THIS IS THE ARMY	Jul.		113	10
ACROSS THE BOARD ON TOMORROW MORNING and TALKING TO YOU	Aug.		8	1
JANIE	Sep.		642	3
NEW PRIORITIES OF 1943	Sep.		54	1
SHOW TIME	Sep.		342	2
(R) NATIVE SON	Oct.		84	10
THE SKIN OF OUR TEETH	Nov.		359	5
THE PIRATE	Nov.		177	25
THE WILLOW AND I	Dec.		28	2
Total shows, 1942		12		
Total performances		1442		
Total Negro performers		117		
1943				
THE PATRIOTS	Jan.		173	1
FOR YOUR PLEASURE	Feb.		11	4
HARRIET	Mar.		377	2
THREE'S A FAMILY	May		497	4
EARLY TO BED	Jun.		382	3
(R) RUN, LITTLE CHILDREN	Aug.		16	33 (all Negro)
LAUGH TIME	Sep.		126	3
(R) PORGY AND BESS	Sep.		24	17
BRIGHT LIGHTS OF 1944	Sep.		4	7
A TROPICAL REVUE	Sep.		66	18 (all Negro)
(R) OTHELLO	Oct.		296	1
THE NAKED GENIUS	Oct.		36	1
OUTRAGEOUS FORTUNE	Nov.		77	2
ARTISTS AND MODELS	Nov.		28	3
CARMEN JONES	Dec.		503	39 (all Negro)
SOUTH PACIFIC	Dec.		5	8
Total shows, 1943		16		
Total performances		2621		
Total Negro performers		146		
1944				
(R) PORGY AND BESS	Feb.		64	17
DECISION	Feb.		160	1
CAUKEY	Feb.		22	6

Plays	*Month*	*No. Performances*	*No. Negroes in Cast*
CHICKEN EVERY SUNDAY	Apr.	318	2
THE SEARCHING WIND	Apr.	318	1
(R) ACCORDING TO LAW	Jun.	4	*1
ANNA LUCASTA	Aug.	956	25 (all Negro)
STAR TIME	Sep.	120	2
(R) HARRIET	Sep.	11	2
THE ODDS ON MRS. OAKLEY	Oct.	24	1
MEN TO THE SEA	Oct.	23	2
(D) PEARL PRIMUS	Oct.	13	8 (all Negro)
BLOOMER GIRL	Oct.	654	3
NO WAY OUT	Oct.	8	1
SEVEN LIVELY ARTS	Dec.	183	1
DEAR RUTH	Dec.	680	1
LAFFING ROOM ONLY	Dec.	233	1
TROPICAL REVUE	Dec.	24	23 (all Negro)
SING OUT SWEET LAND	Dec.	102	11
ON THE TOWN	Dec.	463	6
Total shows, 1944		20	
Total performances		4380	
Total Negro performers		115	
1945			
THE HASTY HEART	Jan.	204	1
(D) JOSEPHINE PREMICE, PEARL PRIMUS	Jan.	2	12 (all Negro)
(R) THE TEMPEST	Jan.	100	1
AND BE MY LOVE	Feb.	14	1
(R) YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU	Mar.	17	2
(R) CARMEN JONES	May	21	33 (all Negro)
BLUE HOLIDAY	May	8	63 (all Negro)
(R) OTHELLO	May	24	1
FOXHOLE IN THE PARLOR	May	45	1
MEMPHIS BOUND!	May	36	23
ROUND TRIP	May	7	1
CONCERT VARIETIES	Jun.	36	28
DEEP ARE THE ROOTS	Sep.	477	3
CARIB SONG	Sep.	36	32 (all Negro)
(O) PAGLIACCI	Sep.	4	1
THE GIRL FROM NANTUCKET	Nov.	12	2
ARE YOU WITH IT?	Nov.	264	2
(R) THE TEMPEST	Nov.	24	1
STRANGE FRUIT	Nov.	60	7
HOME IS THE HUNTER	Dec.	5	4
Total shows, 1945		20	
Total performances		1396	
Total Negro performers		219	
1946			
(R) SHOW BOAT	Jan.	416	13
JEB	Feb.	9	12
(R) ON STRIVERS ROW	Feb.	30	12 (all Negro)
WALK HARD	Mar.	7	7
ST. LOUIS WOMAN	Mar.	113	32 (all Negro)
(R) CARMEN JONES	Apr.	32	33 (all Negro)
*CALL ME MISTER	Apr.	486 up to 15 Jun. 1947	4
A TALE OF OLD AFRICA	Apr.	2	50 (all Negro)
ON WHITMAN AVENUE	May	148	5
(O) MADAME BUTTERFLY	May	4	1
*ANNIE GET YOUR GUN	May	452 up to 15 Jun. 1947	3
(D) PEARL PRIMUS	Jun.	1	9
THE BLACK MESSIAH	Jun.	5	2
(R) JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK	Jul.	6	5 (all Negro)
TIDBITS OF 1946	Jul.	8	2

Plays	Month	No. Performances	No. Negroes in Cast
(R) ANGEL STREET	Jul.	8	5 (all Negro)
(R) YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU	Aug.	8	19 (all Negro)
(O) MADAM EBUTTERFLY	Sep.-Oct.	4	1
(O) PAGLIACCI	Sep.-Oct.	5	1
HEAR THAT TRUMPET	Oct.	8	1
THE ICEMAN COMETH	Oct.	136	1
MR. PEEBLES AND MR. HOOKER	Oct.	4	2
THE DUCHESS OF MALFI	Oct.	38	1
(R) LYSISTRATA	Oct.	4	13 (all Negro)
BAL NÈGRE	Nov.	53	31 (all Negro)
ANOTHER PART OF THE FOREST	Nov.	191	2
THE PEACEMAKER	Nov.	21	6
BEGGAR'S HOLIDAY	Dec.	108	6
Total shows, 1946	28		
Total performances	2297		
Total Negro performers	279		
1947			
(R) BLOOMER GIRL	Jan.	46	2
STREET SCENE	Jan.	148	4
*FINIAN'S RAINBOW	Jan.	179 up to 15 Jun. 1947	8
TIN TOP VALLEY	Feb.	24	4
*BRIGADOON	Mar.	108 up to 15 Jun. 1947	6
OUR LAN'	Apr.	14	23
*THE MEDIUM	May	52 up to 15 Jun. 1947	1
LOUISIANA LADY	Jun.	16 up to 15 Jun. 1947	3
Total shows, 1947	8		
Total performances	587		
Total Negro performers	51		

Simply told, the full story is this: In the less than seven years since America went, psychologically, to war, the central American theatre has employed Negro performers in 110 plays which ran an aggregate of 13,373 performances. This means an average of about 16 plays a year. But notice, also, that the rise is steady, from 3 each in 1940 to 20 each in 1944 and 1945, to 28 in 1946, the last full year of the *Roundup*: 1947 is not necessarily a drop from 1946 in view of the fact that fall and early winter is the ideal time for introducing plays.

The grand total of 988 Negro performers includes, of course, a number of persons counted more than once. Canada Lee is down 10 times; Katherine Dunham, 7; Avon Long and Maurice Ellis, 6 each; Helen Dowdy, Juanita Hall, and Wardell Saunders, 5 each; Melvin Howard, Rex Ingram, J. Rosamond Johnson, Pauline Myers, J. Flash Riley, Mildred Smith, Muriel Smith, and Frank Wilson, 4 each; and a number of performers with 3, 2, and 1 to their credit. Even so, this means that several hundred Negro performers are now regularly available for theatrical performance — something quite unheard of a few years ago. And although the duration of their employment depends sometimes upon an act of God, that is, making the reviewers kind or the backers devoted, Negroes are in respect no different from anyone else in the theatre. No one can deny that as of June 1947, the American theatre is safe for the Negro acting professional, now and forever.

ROYCE WALLACE *of Cleveland, Ohio, hit Broadway nearly four years ago as a dancer in* CARMEN JONES. *She rose to remarkable heights when she became a featured dancer in the "Subway to Coney Island" number of* ON THE TOWN, *which had an interracial cast and ran for 463 performances, until it lost its theatre. Miss Wallace was recently seen in* BEGGAR'S HOLIDAY.

Types of Plays

Now look at the types of plays in the preceding list. Naturally, many are deservedly short-run and insignificant; but one, like *The Skin of our Teeth*, is a Pulitzer prize-winner, or like *Watch on the Rhine*, *The Patriots*, and *Brigadoon*, winners of the Drama Critics' Circle Award. The *Othello* original run of 296 performances is the longest ever recorded anywhere for consecutive performances of a Shakespearean play, and who will be so bold as to take the credit of that record away from Paul Robeson?

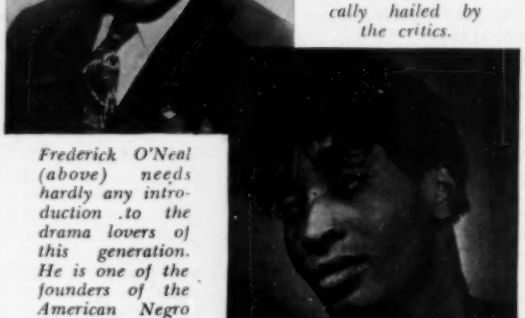
True, these titles come from the finest playwrighting stock of this day —O'Neill, Hellman, Kingsley, Rice, Green; the canniest producers and assemblers — Rose, Shumlin, Webster, Crawford; the best stage musicians — Weill, Gershwin, Kern, Bernstein, Rodgers. But mere titles and great names do not suggest the intricate, devastating drama of putting on a Broadway show. Hurdling this pre-stage and backstage arrangement is a tribute to the charac-

ter of any person, with or without talent.

Notice that there are no full-fledged Negro writers: Wright's *Native Son* had to be "done over" by Orson Welles and Paul Green. Langston Hughes did the lyrics for the musical version of *Street Scene,* but Elmer Rice did not allow him to tamper very much with the lines of the original play: Theodore Ward is represented twice—by *Big White Fog* and by *Our Lan'* (the latter of which is almost certain to have a Broadway production in the fall), but his weaknesses in dramatic structure prevent his being topflight.

You will notice some very good stage musicians: Thomas "Fats" Waller *(Early To Bed),* Duke Ellington (several shows, including *Beggar's Holiday),* Hall Johnson (revival of *Run, Little Chillun),* Noble Sissle *(Harlem Cavalcade).* The dancers and choreographers have been both original and promising, especially Katherine Dunham and Pearl Primus. Most remarkable has been the inspiration provided by Negro life in such hits plays as *Deep Are the Roots, Call Me Mister,* and *Finian's Rainbow* and the Negro stars who have served as excellent mannequins around which a striking show or sequence has been styled, original artists like Dunham and Pearl Bailey and Avon Long and Bill Robinson and Hilda Simms.

Leo Coleman (below) who turns in a magnificent performance as the Gypsy mute, Toby, in Gian-Carlo Menotti's chamber opera, THE MEDIUM. *Mr. Coleman has been enthusiastically hailed by the critics.*



Frederick O'Neal (above) needs hardly any introduction to the drama lovers of this generation. He is one of the founders of the American Negro Theatre and was in the original cast of ANNA LUCASTA.

Paul Cordes

Number of Performances

The number of performances is often misleading, as in any theatrical presentation. It depends on a million things. Perhaps the nature of the direction, which prolonged (though ingloriously) the life of *Anna Lucasta* and murdered at once the beautifully promising *Lysistrata;* always on press notices, whose uncertainties of judgment have been thoroughly aired in newspapers, magazines, and on the air by experts in and out of the theatre; sometimes on the skittishness of managers and backers, some of whom still have a "Negro" slant, meaning that they believe there are some things Negroes can do, and some things they can't—at least, not for them. Timing, too, counts, else why does *Run, Little Chillun* have 126 performances in 1933 and only 16 in 1943 when it was better-played and better-paced? The monetary investment will seriously affect the run, if, as in the case of *Beggar's Holiday,* it seems that the $285,000 can be better recovered in Chicago, or some other place, than in a New York grown somewhat weary with that kind of musical drama.

The biggest thing that has cut performances in dramas and revues during this period, Negro or no Negro, has been available theatres. Put together a big boom in stage popularity with only 20 to 25 adequate theatres in New York and you have an impossible situation, resulting in such things as "stop clauses," meaning that the show closes the minute the gate receipts fall below a certain figure. *Anna Lucasta* and *On the Town* might be running yet if their theatres had not been leased out from under them months in advance.

Even so, one is compelled to look with pride and inspiration at the tremendous picture of 110 such shows and more than 13,000 performances. Even the cold-blooded person who cannot thrill to strides in the arts and sociology here represented, and who is not moved by songs and dances of social or political significance, will have to admit that he is impressed by the fact that these Negro performers, by merit alone, and against odds, have taken millions of dollars away from the shrewd business men of Broadway. Nor are the business men complaining, except for a chance for similar future investments. After 503 performances in New York, *Carmen Jones* went on tour and returned $285,000 in profit to Mr. Billy Rose. What is more, it repeated in New York *and* on the road. And this was a play with a solid Negro cast.

The percentage of Negroes in a given cast, however, is not a good index of significance. For example, *The Duchess of Malfi* and *Othello* had one Negro performer each, but he was much the whole show. *Call Me Mister* announced tryouts for all and sundry, ex-G.I.'s and USO performers, and the management said it didn't care if the show was all-white, all-black, or in between. In *Annie Get Your Gun,* still playing to standees after a year, no Negroes were needed, but three were written into the show for reasons easily guessed and well-known to two of the smartest writer-composer-producers in the business, Oscar Hammerstein II and Richard Rodgers.

On the Town, Beggar's Holiday, and *Finian's Rainbow* saw Negro and white flagrantly mixed, even in chorus lines, in such a way as to give a glorious apoplexy to Messrs. Bilbo and Rankin. No longer risky, such integration is obviously not only good business but smart business.

New Trends

It probably means that the old "Negro" show of delightful memory is on its way out, along with the old "lily-white" show. American drama is learning that restricted themes have been pretty well exhausted; it is turning to the great field of melting-pot drama, to the Whitmanesque land of numerous peoples and cultures and wonderful interblendings. It is at last grasping the notoriously open truth that this field was inexhaustible from the start.

Do not be surprised to see in the near future more and more light-colored Negroes in "pure-white" roles without even advertisement. [An example is Leo Coleman, now playing the role of Toby in *The Medium* at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre—ED.] Powell Lindsay and others are training Negro actors of outstanding talent—like Dow Davies and John deBattle—to do the "white" plays as if they were colorless.

Do not overlook, either, the enhancement of the importance of Negro servant roles. These days, a role is judged not primarily by its sociological value but by its dramatic value. There will be more plays like *South Pacific* and *Caukey* (really variants on the theme of James M. Barrie's *The Admirable Crichton)* in which the subservient one finds himself in a most commanding position, and not all the retainers will be members of the colored race. Note the shift in aggressiveness on the part of the Negro cast in *Show Boat, à la* 1946-1947, as compared with the handkerchief-headed types in the original novel and play just one generation ago. And top it all with the hero of *Louisiana Lady* (opening date, 2 June 1947).

who attains his stature by being a pirate who waylays slave ships and frees their cargo, transporting them himself to Haiti, and who in the end strikes down the slave-selling capitalistic villain and prepares to land him at Haiti "to see how he will like to meet some of his old friends."

Not included in the above list is a spate of plays on the democratic theme so vital to the enlightenment of the American public, and so primary for those Americans requiring integration. *Under This Roof,* which opened on Washington's birthday 1942 and ran 17 performances, concerned the son of an Abolitionist fighter who fought in the Civil War for his version of universal liberty. *Tomorrow the World,* which did 500 performances from April 14, 1943, was new and rousing to most Americans but was old stuff to those of us who have inherited these symbols of refined persecution and the corresponding struggles they inspire. *Home of the Brave* (opened December 27, 1945: ran 69 performances) showed that racial prejudice against the Jews extended right out to the battlefield of this last war for the freedom of mankind. It helped many people who have escaped the Negro oratory on the subject to see the principle of the thing. *This, Too, Shall Pass* was a contemporary of *On Whitman Avenue*—though running less than half as many performances—and showed the hurt pride and aggressive reaction on the part of a Jewish veteran whose marriage with a Gentile sweetheart was interfered with.

Most spectacular of all was *A Flag Is Born,* opening on September 5, 1946, running for 10 performances, and then going on tour. It was written by Ben Hecht; the music was composed by Kurt Weill; and the chief actors were Paul Muni, Luther Adler, and Jacob Ben-Ami. It made great capital of the international persecution of the Jew. The proceeds from it went to the American League for a Free Palestine for use in transporting Jews from Europe to Palestine. Concerning it, its author wrote: "It is pure and unabashed propaganda for a race that I feel has been disfranchised.' Where, before, have we heard that kind of speech, I wonder!

Develops Conscience

During this period, the American stage has developed a great conscience. The movement called "Theatre versus Intolerance" grew up from the ground and participated in many progressive endeavors, including fights against lynching, the poll tax, racial persecutions, and the like. Actors, writers, and even directors and producers have joined hands to decry the action of the National Theatre in Washington in excluding Negroes all these years. Thirty-eight of America's playwrights, in other words the playwrighting profession of America, have proscribed the showing of their plays at the National until its policy changes. After June 1, 1948, no actor belonging to Actors Equity Association may play in that theatre unless its policy changes. Stagehands and other artisans of the stage are considering a similar move.

When *Joan of Lorraine* did its one tryout in Washington at the Lisner Auditorium of George Washington University, and Negroes were excluded, the city of Washington was treated to some choice chastisement from Robert Sherwood, outstanding author, and in this case producer, and from Ingrid Bergman, first lady of screen and stage. Mr. Sherwood, stressing the fact that Washington was a valuable theatre town, economically and psychologically, nevertheless declared: "The jim crow restrictions in the theatres in Washington are anachronistic and scandalous. . . . I believe it is the duty of all of us who work in the American theatre—actors, playwrights, producers—to protest against this intolerable situation by agreeing that we shall keep our productions out of Washington until the ban against Negroes is abolished."

Miss Bergman said pointblank that she wouldn't have come to Washington if she had known of the city's disgraceful practices, and permitted herself to be fully quoted.

Full as the accomplishment has been, most interesting indeed were "the fish that got away." Lament for some of these may be premature since late summer or fall may bring them triumphantly in. Let us look at a few:

Lena Horne was asked to take the lead in *Lysistrata;* the producers of *The Greatest of These,* a play about British policy in India, failed to get Miss Horne to play an Indian girl; a Negro version of Ibsen's *Ghosts* with Rex Ingram and Ethel Waters did not make the grade; a new and revised *Shuffle Along* was projected with the oldtimers Sissle, Miller, and Blake joined by Dale Wasserman and Perry Watkins.

Marc Connelly has repeatedly announced that *The Green Pastures* will return as soon as a theatre is available. It has been budgted for $125,000. Mr. Connelly will not release the name of his new "de Lawd" but rumor says he recently sang the lead in Disney's *Song of the South.* Canada Lee has an *Othello* on tap; Ethel Waters wants to play Sojourner Truth in a drama entitled *I Talked With God,* concerned with the emancipation of slaves in New York state in 1827.

Hilda Simms is mentioned for three plays, one of which has already been tried out: an interracial *Romeo and Juliet;* one called *Dear Friend,* which has other members of the original *Anna Lucasta* on its bill; and *A Lady Passing Fair,* which concerns the interesting American phenomenon, now grown a little common, "passing."

Going the Rounds

Ouanga, the Haitian folk opera by John Matheus and Clarence Cameron White, was more than a gleam in the eye of a well-known Broadway producer. The Hughes-Still opera, *Dessalines,* likewise. Melvin B. Tolson's dramatization of George Schuyler's *Black No More* has been going the rounds; a musical based on the life of Josiah Henson (Mrs. Stowe's model for Uncle Tom), in which Brion Gysin, Eslanda Goode Robeson, and Forrest Barnes have collaborated, may find its season.

This year's *Bal Nègre,* so much richer in original material than the *Tropical Revues* of previous years, seems to indicate that Katherine Dunham has a great deal of material yet to exploit. The reception accorded *Bal Nègre* takes Miss Dunham's future productions out of the "maybe" class.

From all these historical details, a number of sure facts emerge. These seven years have put three or four Negro performers not just into the main American theatre, but high up in the competition. Canada Lee, Kathrine Dunham, Paul Robeson, Duke Ellington are free from question, as they were not in 1940. New stars like Mildred Smith, Frederick O'Neal, and Lawrence Winters are full of promise, and need ony "seasoning." Even juvenile stars, like Helen Ferguson, are well along the road. Camilla Williams and Todd Duncan have torn up the taboo against the Negro in grand opera.

There is still a long way to go. There are still severe limitations on the Negro artist, limitations that the theatre in a democracy ought to be ashamed of. But the people behind and within the sacred confines of the stage are learning a lesson of merit and hard cash, and the people at the other end of the footlights are demanding that there be no artificial barriers placed on their enjoyment.

There is no limitation on the determination and faith of the Negro performers. And the roundup for the next seven years, I predict, will tell a story more exciting, more rainbowlike, more wonderful than any drama that has yet seen the boards.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

CONGRESSIONAL

NEW ANTI-LYNCHING BILL: In May Senators Robert F. Wagner and Wayne Morse jointly introduced a potent anti-lynching bill in the Senate at the request of the NAACP. Wagner, a New York Democrat, has been closely identified with the anti-lynching fight in Congress ever since the 1930's; Senator Morse is a liberal Republican from Oregon. The Wagner-Morse bill, S-1352, is practically identical with the other bills introduced in the house under Association auspices by Representative Clifford P. Case (R., N. J.) and Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Calif.).

The Wagner-Morse bill defines lynching as any violence to persons or property by a mob (an assemblage of two or more persons) because of the race, color, religion, creed, national origin, ancestry or langauge of the victim, or because the victim was suspected, accused or convicted of a criminal offense. . . . The victim does not have to die in order to be "lynched" within the meaning of the bill. Any injury is sufficient. Members of a mob, or those aiding them, are punishable by maximum imprisonment not exceeding twenty years or a fine not exceeding $10,000 or "by both such fine and imprisonment."

State officers are held responsible for protecting the victim or apprehending the lynchers. Governmental subdivisions if wilful or negligent are liable to the lynched if he lives, and if he dies to the next of kin, for monetary compensation. "All criminal prosecutions under the Act would be brought in a Federal district court."

FEPC: Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, testified on June 12 before the subcommittee of the Senate committee on labor and public welfare on S-984, a bill to eliminate discrimination in employment. Mr. Wilkins confined his testimony to two points. One, that the surest guarantee of the continuance of the "free enterprise system" and democracy is a market able to purchase goods. This would be impossible with racial and religious restrictions in employment. Two, the costliness to taxpayers of poverty and discrimination proliferating in hospitals, jails, reformatories, and an embittered people denied employment opportunities because of their race, color, or religion.

LEGAL

SOUTH CAROLINA LAW SCHOOL CASE: Association lawyers are now fighting to get John W. Wrighten, Negro veteran, admitted to the law school of the University of South Carolina on the grounds that since the state of Carolina has not provided a separate law school for Negroes equal to that of the University of South Carolina, Wrighten is entitled to attend the only law school maintained by the state for the legal education of its citizens. Wrighten has qualified for admission to the university law school — except for the racial restriction.

SOUTH CAROLINA PRIMARY CASE: Attack upon the South Carolina white primary laws began on June 3 in the Federal District Court for the eastern district of South Carolina. The suit on behalf of George Elmore, and other qualified Negro voters of Richland county, S. C., names the Democratic executive committee and the election managers of Richland county as defendants for refusal to allow Negroes to vote in the Democratic primaries since 1944, when South Carolina, attempting to get around the Texas primary decision, repealed all laws regulating the primary elections in that state. Under the present state primary system the Democratic party is considered a private organization with the right to determine its own membership. This case is the first attack upon southern attempts to circumvent the 1944 Supreme Court ruling outlawing "white primaries."

GOVERNOR REFUSES EXTRADITION: In May the Hartford branch reported that the governor of Connecticut had refused to sign extradition papers that would have sent Joseph Walker, 27-year-old Negro, back to Chattanooga, Tennessee. The governor came to his decision at a hearing in which members of the branch, a Tennessee officer, and other interested persons participated.

Walker had been arrested in Chat-

CAMPAIGN WORKERS—*Pictured here are the 1947 campaign workers of the Kansas City, Missouri, branch. The drive was headed by Mrs. Roberta Aikens, director of the Madame C. J. Walker Beauty School, with the assistance of Attorney Lewis W. Clymer. Mrs. Aikens is the second woman campaign chairman in the history of the branch.*

GEORGIA YOUTH COUNCIL—*Members of the Savannah council observed Negro history week by entertaining the boys of the Savannah Chatham Boys Farm with a skit, "The Historic Negro," written by a member of the council. Members of the cast, left to right, are Eddie Bizzard, James Nevels, Moses Walker, Miriam Thomas (author), Ruth Johnson, John Snyder, Willie Williams, and James Blue. Standing: W. W. Low, president, and Stella J. Reves, advisor.*

tanooga in 1945 on a charge of stealing a $50 watch. According to Walker, the arresting officer beat him unmercifully en route to the police station in order to make him confess. Actually, the watch had been given Walker as security for a $10 loan to one of a group of men with whom he had been shooting crap during the afternoon, but the police refused to check his story. He escaped from the police car, headed North, and finally reached Hartford, where he changed his name to Willie Green. He went to work, saved his money, sent for his wife, and the two lived quietly until he got into a fracas and was arrested. A routine finger print check led to his identification. Although the Hartford charge was withdrawn, the Chattanooga authorities were notified and they asked for his return. It was refused on the ground that Walker could not be expected to receive a fair trial in Tennessee.

SPINGARN MEDAL

AWARD GOES TO RESEARCH CHEMIST: Presentation of the 32nd Spingarn medal was made to Dr. Percy L. Julian, distinguished research chemist of Chicago, Ill., by Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel prize recipient and professor of chemistry at the University of Chicago, at the annual NAACP conference in Washington on June 27. Awarded annually for the highest achievement of an American Negro, the medal goes to Dr. Julian for his brilliant contributions in the field of chemical research. He is credited with saving the lives of thousands of American seamen and airmen during World War II through his development of a new protein from soya beans, which formed the basis for the Navy's sensational aero-foam.

Dr. Julian is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate, *magna cum laude*, of De Pauw university, did graduate work at Harvard, from which he holds an A. M., and received his Ph. D. in chemistry from the University of Vienna in 1931. He is at present director of the research division of the Glidden Company laboratories, Chicago, Ill., where he supervises the research activities of a large group of white and Negro scientists. Before joining the Glidden Company, he taught chemistry at Fisk and at Howard.

What the Branches Are Doing

CALIFORNIA: In a strongly worded resolution, the VALLEJO branch. headed by James M. Owens, president, in May roundly scored local discriminatory practices toward minority peoples in the Vallejo area.

Final settlement was made recently of claims filed nearly a year ago against the Vallejo Housing Authority by twelve families residing in the local Chabot Terrace housing project. Claimants had charged violation of their civil rights when their homes were entered and searched by Solano county deputy sheriffs following the murder of Dwight E. Haywood, Chabot Terrace grocer. The residents charged that the housing authority was responsible since it was at the order of the executive director of the project that pass keys were issued to deputy sheriffs.

During the raid, which took place the afternoon and evening of May 17, 1946, nearly 100 homes, all of Negro families, were enteerd and searched. Although a subsequent coroner's investigation failed to disclose any witness who could substantiate the rumor, the sheriff's deputies acted on the alleged statement of unknown persons, to the effect that Negroes had been seen fleeing from the scene of the crime.

Immediate protest was lodged by the Vallejo branch, the Vallejo council for civic unity, and the Chabot interracial club. The incident received nation-wide publicity when the American Civil Liberties Union, through its northern California director, demanded an investigation by the office of the attorney general.

This precedent-making out-of-court settlement included the payment of $25 to each claimant for violation of his civil rights, plus separate payments to two families for loss of personal property. Legal action was instituted by the law firm of Gladstein, Anderson, Resner, Sawyer and Edises.

In a recent organizational bulletin issued to the membership of the SAN FRANCISCO branch, Joseph T. Hart and Mrs. Annie B. Roan, co-chairmen of the 1947-membership drive, declare that "the goal of the 1947 campaign is to eclipse all previous records by bringing San Francisco's total membership up to at least 5,000." In working to attain its quota, the branch has divided the city into eleven districts, with each district supervised by a captain who will work in cooperation with ten lieutenants in charge of ten workers each.

Two important resolutions were passed at a recent monthly meeting of the MADERA branch, according to the branch president, Napoleon Greene. One resolution urged Senators Taft and Knowland to vote against the Hartlet anti-labor bill; the other was a resolution to the Adult Authority of California in behalf of Festus Coleman.

COLORADO: On May 28 W. F. Turner, president of the DENVER branch, addressed a letter to Secretary of War Robert M. Patterson calling his attention to the deplorable racial conditions in the Canal Zone as set forth in an article by Paul Blanchard in the May issue of the *Survey Graphic*.

MICHIGAN: In May the U. S. Supreme Court. upon request of the DETROIT branch, granted a stay of proceedings in the *Sipes vs. McGhee* restrictive covenant case. This action by the court means that the McGhees do not have to move until the U. S. court has an opportunity of reviewing the case.

The 1947-membership campaign of the branch got off to a good start on May 18 when approximately 4,000 memberships were re-

ported. The quota for the Detroit branch this year is 25,000 members, and campaign workers are determined to reach this quota before the end of the drive June 23.

NEW JERSEY: Annual membership drive of the LONG BRANCH unit of the NAACP closed on May 21 in the Trinity Methodist church with an address by E. Frederick Morrow. Other features of the program were introduction of the speaker by Stanford Welcker and piano selections by Martha Coffer. Mrs. Lydia Hall, captain of the women, defeated the men's captain. Mrs. Geneva Marshall, chairman of the drive, announced a total of 800 members.

NEW YORK: The eleventh annual state conference of NAACP branches was held at Hudson May 31-June 1. Reports were made by regional vice-presidents, chairmen of the state education committee, and branch presidents. Important issues were discussed and plans of action worked out.

On the closing day the conference adopted a resolution which charged Mayor Earle J. Colwell with "uncivil and discriminatory treatment" for his refusal of two invitations to address the conference. Mayor Colwell replied that "No one contacted me locally or otherwise" and then went on to explain as condescending whites often do about his faithful "colored youth working for me."

The resolution also charged four hotels in Hudson — the St. Charles, the General Worth, the Lincoln, and the Howard — with turning down the applications for reservations for delegates. James Egbert Allen of New York City is president of the conference.

OHIO: Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the Cleveland *Press*, was speaker at the annual tea of the CLEVELAND branch on May 25 at the new Cory Methodist church. His subject was "Stimulating Racial Understanding."

PENNSYLVANIA: Little J. Ronald Nelson, baby of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Nelson of 827 Preston Street, became the first NAACP member in the 1947-membership drive of the PHILADELPHIA branch. The branch quota is 20,000 members.

H. E. Caldwell of Philadelphia has written a poem dedicated to the NAACP entitled "Make It a Million." The poem is a four stanza, twelve lines to each stanza, appeal for support of the Association.

The kick-off banquet in the ALLENTOWN branch membership campaign was held in May. Guest speaker was Lucille Black, membership secretary from national office.

TEXAS: The TEXAS CITY branch has been on the job ever since the explosion. The branch distributed over 1,500 articles of clothing and groceries to the victims of the disaster, much of this relief material coming from the Houston branch. A committee of three white men from Baton Rouge, La., representing the United Mine Workers of America, gave five thousand dollars for rescue work, one thousand of which was given for Negro relief.

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Book Review

ATTITUDES IN CONFLICT

***The Quarry*. By Mildred Walker. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1947. 407pp. $3.00.**

Mildred Walker's *The Quarry* is a solid human-interest novel detailing the life story of Lyman Converse from 1857 to 1914. Amply historical in general outline, it is decidedly more skillfully directed to the drama and pathos incident to the lives of the main character and others more or less closely associated with him. In achieving continuity the author weaves together several sub-plots which neatly bolster and further the main story. Thus she accomplishes what few writers take time to achieve by careful workmanship. Yet there is a restraint in handling every incident which stops it short of the melodramatic or oversentimental. This in itself is an achievement, considering the diversity of characters and the types of situations handled.

Lyman Converse, the son of a traditionally granite-like Vermont limestone producer, becomes attached to the limestone business after the accidental death of his father, the death of his older brother in the Civil War, and the moving of his next elder brother to the West. He thus becomes attached to the quarry much as some of Hardy's characters become attached to the heath; and similarly the quarry becomes almost a character conditioning the life of one who should escape it if his inner impulses would permit. Since, under the conditions, escape is impossible even the love life of Lyman revolves in large part around his confinement to the quarry. The first cousin whom he would have married, the career he might have built, the life he might have terminated with an unsympathetic wife all are sacrificed or accepted because of an obligation which he seems powerless to escape; that is, all except a life-long friendship with Ezekiel Williams, a runaway slave, which begins with the story and never ends.

Easy, as Williams is called throughout the story, is the medium through which the author interprets, at least in part, several of the characters. Through him one sees the attitudes of Father Orville Converse in conflict with those of Willie Converse, bride of his second son, Daniel; the attitudes of Louisa, Lyman's shrewdly malicious and self-centered wife; the attitudes of people of the community and even of Lyman's children as transmitted to them through family and community influences. More important still, one sees the attitudes of Lyman as they develop through the years, always conditioned by the love and confidence which he imposes in Easy and by the latter's loyalty in all circumstances.

If at any point the author falls short of expectations it is in the characterization of Easy, who never grows to full stature in himself. Escaped slave though he is, he thrives under the influences of Vermont until Willie Cervose comes upon the scene, at which time he voluntarily retires from the Cervose house, which has been his home, simply because he understands "Miss Willie's" background and "natural" resentment of eating at table with him.

It is only fair to say that although Easy and his family receive sympathetic treatment at the hands of the author, even to the point of alteration in the sentiments of Willie Cervose, this Negro character lacks the manly stature which he might have been expected to develop. This is even noticeable in the lapses into dialect which he is allowed to make, sometimes with serious annoyance, in closely related passages.

Although the book has a few shortcomings it must be acknowledged that in the main it presents a well-rounded picture of the lives of an interesting group of people drawn upon a wide canvas. There is no type that one might not expect to find in the disturbing diversity of Americana. Whatever failings may be found may be charged to restraint and some lack of artistry rather than to distortion of historical perspective.

ARTHUR E. BURKE

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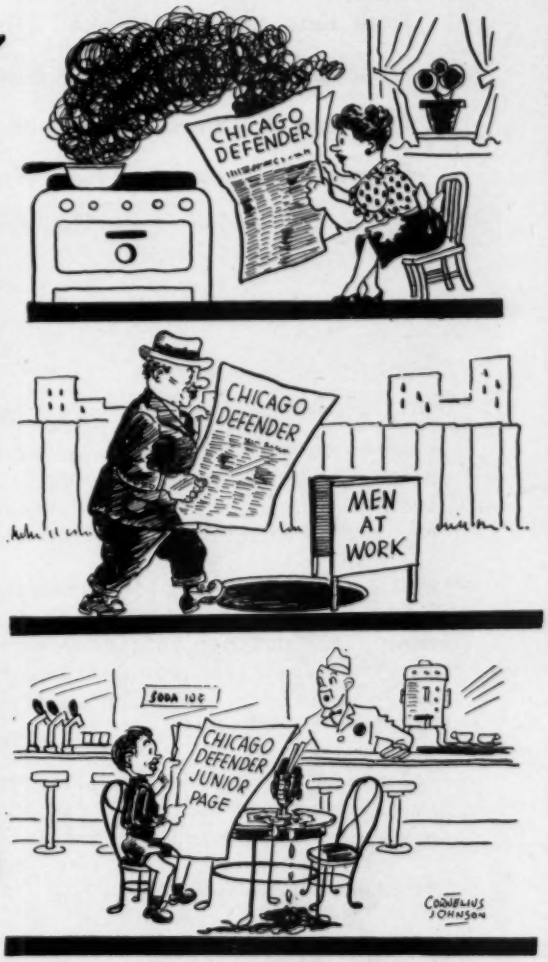

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